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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

The Tilton-Beecher Case.

Moulton's Testimony Continued.

Probable Conclusion of His Examination To-day.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1875.

The Tilton-Beecher Case.

The usual crowd gathered in the Brooklyn City Court room to-day, to be present at the great "Scandal trial." Assistant Pastor Halliday was the first of the Plymouth Church delegation to enter. Judge Neilson arrived soon afterwards, followed shortly by most of the counsel. Theodore Tilton and Francis D. Moniton came in together, immediately followed by ex-Judges Fullerton and Morris. Mr. Beecher and friends and Mrs. Tilton and friends had not arrived when the court was opened. Mr. Evarts apologized for the absence of ex-Judge Porter, who was unable to come out, owing to the severe weather. Mr. Shearman stated that they had got the original charges, as printed in *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*, November 2, 1872, which he proposed to read. Mr. Shearman read a few clauses, when ex-Judge Fullerton objected to that portion of the article inculpating Tilton, Beecher and Moulton. This article, counsel argued, was only a promulgation of the doctrine of Mrs. Woodhull, and he did not see why it should be admitted in evidence. Mr. Beach, on the same side, said if this article was read it would raise side issues, and the only object he thought was to introduce accusations against the plaintiff and the witness on the stand.

The Court decided that the article should be read, subject to his decision, paragraph by paragraph. The portion relating to Mrs. Woohull's views of the marriage relation was ruled out, and the Court characterized them as "amours sentimens." An exception was taken to this ruling by the defense. The pistol scene was read and allowed to remain in. The statement in regard to Theodore Tilton, that he was no vestal virgin, was ruled out; also the statement of endeavors to get Mr. Beecher to preside at the Steinway Hall meeting. Mr. Shearman then said this was all he had to read.

The cross-examination of Mr. Moulton was then continued by Mr. Tracy: I heard the most part of Mr. Tilton's "True Story" read; it was prepared in the latter part of December, 1872; it was prepared after the story was presented as an answer to the Woodhull charges; there is only a part of which I now recollect. This statement was not published.

Counsel for defense called for this paper, which they said was in the hands of the prosecution, but ex-Judge Fullerton said it was not in their hands, having been destroyed.

Witness continued: I remember that portion of it which bore on the relations of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. I do not recollect how many pages.

Tilton seemed always willing to make a statement which should protect his wife from the charge of adultery. I remember the publication of Tilton's letter to his "complaining friend." This was published without my knowledge; do not know that it brought on an emergency in the case; it was the subject of an interview between Beecher and myself, but I do not remember that he said he felt called upon to deny the charges in this letter.

Witness was handed a letter, which he said he never saw before.

Ex-Judge Fullerton asked to see the letter, to which Mr. Evarts retorted that it was no evidence. Ex-Judge Fullerton insisted that the letter should de shown him. Mr. Evarts said it would be produced in evidence again, when the Court and Mr. Fullerton could then see it.

A letter written by Tilton to Bowen, relating to charges preferred by the latter against Beecher, was shown witness, who continued: I do not remember reading this, but may have been told of it; do not know how the press got hold of this letter; I had nothing to do with furnishing it to the papers; I asked Tilton how it came to be published, and he said he did not know; this publication brought on another emergency, and caused great excitement; think I saw Beecher about it; think this was published on April 29th, and Beecher gave me the $5,000 for the use of Tilton on May 24; do not remember how soon after the publication of this article that I had a talk with Beecher about money; I had several interviews with him about the money, and think the last one was immediately before I received it; I do not recollect hearing Beecher saying that Tilton was talking about him; never heard rumors that Tilton was talking about Beecher.

Witness was shown a letter which recalled to his mind on one occasion hearing of rumors against Beecher. He did not remember hearing of it on any other occasion. Another letter was shown witness, which he recognized as his answer to a letter from Beecher on Sunday morning, June 14, 1873. Some of the words were underscored, which witness thought was not done by him. The letter was read, telling Mr. Beecher "he could stand it if the whole case were published to-morrow."

The witness continued: The tripartite agreement was published prior to the writing of this letter on the 30th of May, and on the 2d of June Beecher published a card exculpating Tilton from being the author of Bowen's charges. This card was agreed upon in my study on the Sunday night before. I heard on the Saturday afternoon previous that Tilton was about to publish his card, and on Monday I learned that he was not going to publish it. This was after Beecher had announced his intention of resigning; and Tilton had been told of his determination. That card was not published, but a draft of the card published on June 2d was prepared by Tilton, but was altered somewhat before its publication. The card was dated June 25, and was drawn up in Delmonico's in Chambers street, when Tilton, Carpenter and myself were present. I directed this letter.

The Court here took the usual recess. During the morning session to the hour of recess the Earl of Rosebury took a seat on the bench.

After the recess Moulton was handed a letter by Gen. Tracy. He said: I saw this letter in the latter part of December, 1872, after the publication of the letter to the "complaining friend." I think it was left with me by Tilton.

The letter was read by Mr. Shearman, and was written to Moulton by Mrs. Tilton, declaring that she was innocent of the impure crime imputed to her, and acknowledging her faith in her husband not making these charges against her. The letter was offered in evidence.

Witness continued: I have no portrait of Beecher hanging now in my house. I took it down about one year ago. I cannot fix the date more accurately. I took it down to make way for another portrait. I should think I took it down more than three months ago. I will not say it was taken down after my appearance before the investigating committee in August. The picture hung there from the latter part of 1871 up to that time. Tilton's picture hung in my house at that time. I may have published a card after August 31st stating that I was a member of the congregation of Plymouth church, as I was a member of no other congregation. I made my first statement on July 13th. The second was, I think, August 6th.

Ex-Judge Fullerton rose to correct a mistake which he said he made during the morning, when he stated that the "True Story," as it was called, had been burnt. He desired now to say that there were some fragments of it left.

General Tracy asked the counsel for the prosecution for the original copy of Moulton's first statement, which caused some delay, during which witness continued: I dictated it to Tilton, and copied it from what Tilton had written.

The long report which was drawn up by the investigating committee was then read by Mr. Shearman, which witness said was drawn up at his house when Tilton, General Tracy and himself were present.

Witness continued: I went down to the door with Tilton, and told him to get reconciled with his wife. This report was submitted to me next morning, or the morning after that. Tilton and his wife, I understood them, remained together until she left and went to Ovington's. Both of my long statements were published after Beecher's statement. I think the draft of the first one was prepared before Beecher's was published. I do not recollect having expressed violent hostility to Beecher. After the publication of his statement I may have expressed hostility violently toward him. I never threatened him in the presence of Wallace, Caldwell or Augustus Storrs within the past three months. I may have expressed myself in terms of hatred towards Beecher to United States District Attorney Tenny. I do not remember calling Beecher a liar, a cheat, and a libertine. I do not remember saying that I would crush Beecher or drive him out of Brooklyn. I may have said that he ought to be driven out, but if so, I do not recollect it.

The witness was asked in relation to a threatening letter to Charles Storrs, in which the name of Miss Edna Dean Proctor was mentioned.

The Court said that he had ruled before that the names of third parties would not be admitted into this controversy.

A long argument ensued as to whether the witness or the counsel for the defense had first used her name.

The Court finally ruled that the names of third parties were entirely irrelevant to the issue in this case.

Witness continued: I may have told Wm. A. Barber that Beecher is a perjurer and libertine, as he is. I never threatened any persons who should appear against me on this trial.

A conversation here took place among the counsel for the defense, when ex-Judge Fullerton observed that if they spent much of their time in this manner they would not get through with witness to-day.

Witness continued: I know Senator John G. Jacobs; do not recollect if I had any conversation with him in Albany about the Beecher-Tilton matter. I do not remember if I told him that if there was any investigation Beecher would come out all right, nor do I remember saying that when the whole truth was known Beecher would prove to be an innocent man. I remember having a conversation with Archibald Baxter after the publication of the Woodhull charges, in which after being pressed by him, I told that I thought the stories were untrue, and that Beecher was a pure man. I had another interview with Baxter, in which I told him that Beecher was not guilty of these charges, and I gave Baxter a very high opinion of him. I think I gave him an idea that Beecher had not broken the seventh commandment. I know Edward A. Biden. He is a member of the Produce Exchange. I spoke with him on the subject of the Woodhull charges. I may have told him the story was untrue, but do not remember saying that there was not a word of truth in it. I know Mr. Drake, who is also a member of the Produce Exchange, but do not recollect telling him that these charges were "a d—d mass of old women's stories." I had a conversation with him, but do not remember what I said to him. I know Wm. B. Barber, also a member of the Produce Exchange. I had a conversation with him, but never said Beecher is as pure a man as ever lived. I had no conversation with Davis in the Custom House about it. I had a conversation with Reuben W. Robes about the charges. I gave him the impression that Beecher was pure of these charges. I know Henry J. Studley, but do not remember telling him it was "rad—n slander against Beecher," never remember having any talk with him on the subject. I now remember talking with Charles H. Caldwell on the Woodhull scandal, after its publication. I knew Assistant Pastor Halliday slightly, and may have talked with him on November 23, 1872. I conveyed to him the impression that Beecher was guiltless. I think I said to him it was a d—d shame for deacons to be digging into this scandal, when it was settled between the parties."

The court then adjourned for the day. The counsel for the defense are of the opinion that they will conclude Moulton's cross-examination to-morrow. It is said Frank Carpenter will be the next witness.

Dishonest Customs Officers.

It is said that the Deputy Collector's report on the seizure of $40,000 worth of silks, imported as cotton goods, involves several customs officers. It is estimated that the irregular importation amounts to over $1,000,000.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The Louisiana Resolution.

SPEECH BY SENATOR PEASE.

The House Two-thirds Rule.

DEMOCRATS STILL FILLIBUSTERING.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1875.

SENATE.

President Pro Tem.

Secretary Graham called the Senate to order and read a letter from Vice President Wilson, dated Saturday last, announcing that a pressing engagement would prevent his attendance at the opening of the Senate to-day.

Mr. BOUTWELL submitted a resolution declaring Henry B. Anthony (R. I.) President *pro tempore* of the Senate. Agreed to.

The usual resolution directing the Secretary to inform the President and House of Representatives of the election of Mr. Anthony was agreed to.

Credentials of Hannibal Hamlin.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) presented the credentials of Hannibal Hamlin as Senator for the term of six years from March 4th, 1875. Placed on file.

Correspondence on Louisiana Disorders.

The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 11th inst., transmitting copies of correspondence in relation to certain disorders in the State of Louisiana. Ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Charleston Harbor Improvement.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented a joint resolution of the South Carolina Legislature, asking for an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to deepen the harbor of Charleston. Referred.

Educational.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) introduced a bill to establish an education fund, and apply a portion of the proceeds of public lands to public education, and to provide for a more complete endowment and support of national colleges for the advancement of scientific and industrial education. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

Petitions.

A large number of petitions were presented for the repeal of the act of 1872 relieving certain foreign products of the ten per cent. duty, and against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. Referred.

Naval Bills.

After the morning business, the Committee on Naval Affairs had the floor for disposition of bills on the calendar, when

The Louisiana Resolution.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Louisiana discussion was resumed, and Mr. JOHNSTON addressed the Senate. Referring to the President's message in answer to the resolution of the Senate, he said the President had not informed the Senate, as requested, why officers of the army of the United States had been permitted to interfere in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature. The President had really told the army, "Go to Louisiana, and do what Kellogg tells you," and the orders of Kellogg were the orders of the President.

He next spoke of troops being stationed in the South, and said their presence there was the cause of the greatest discord in the Southern section.

Mr. PEASE sent to the Clerk's desk and had read resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature, endorsing the action of General Sheridan in Louisiana, and said the President had been declared a usurper and military dictator. He had been arraigned on there newspaper reports. When the facts came out it was shown that, instead of any attempt to overthrow the Government of Louisiana, the President had only performed that which his oath of office compelled him to. The President was bound to recognize Kellogg as Governor of the State. Congress has taken no action to establish a Government, and the President had no other course than the recognition of Kellogg left him. He said the act of Wiltz was part of a conspiracy on the part of the Democrats to overthrow the Government of Louisiana. Not one word of censure had come from the Democratic side of this chamber towards Wiltz, who was a revolutionist. He was surprised that any American Senator should stand in his place and apologize for the outrages committed in Louisiana in the last few years, when it had been shown that 3,500 persons had been murdered there for political reasons since 1866. He read from a report of Mr. Schurz upon the condition of the South made in 1865, and said he begged to assure that Senator (Schurz) that the condition of affairs he found then had been growing worse every day since. This new movement at the South meant revolution and dissolution of the republic. Under the political teachings of the Senator from Missouri (Schurz), his State had been turned over to the secession Democracy, and he would have the Republican party now turn over the South to the White Leagne banditti. The old Ku-Klux organization and the White League of today were the same, yet these murderers and assassins had their apologists on this floor.

Mr. THURMAN said that the Senator had asserted that assassins and murderers had apologists on this floor. He demanded that the Senator name the apologist.

Mr. PEASE said perhaps he should qualify that statement. He had not heard a Senator in his place apologize for murder and assassin, but when the Senators on the Republican side spoke of these crimes, the Senators on the other side treated them lightly, and said "It is your Radical outrage mill, gotten up for political purposes." When the Senator from the South said the Associated Press in that section was run variably in the hands of the White Leaguers, &c., the Senators on the other side paid no attention to the statement.

International Penitentiary Congress.

Before concluding his speech, Mr. PEASE yielded to Mr. SUMNER, who offered a resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner to attend the International Penitentiary Congress proposed to be held at Rome next year. Referred.

Petition from Ohio Militia.

Mr. SHERMAN presented resolutions of the Cincinnati Light Guard in favor of the passage of a law providing that arms issued to Ohio under the act of 1808 shall not be charged to the State. Referred.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

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Mr. BUTLER (Mass.)—To establish certain telegraph lines in the several States and Territories as post roads, and to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph.

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By Mr. WELLS—For a branch mint at St. Louis.

By Mr. STRAIT—For the improvement of the Minnesota river by the construction of a lock and dam at Little Rapids.

By Mr. LOWE—For a public building at Topeka, Kansas.

Irwin Discharged from Arrest.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, it was ordered that Richard B. Irwin be discharged from arrest, he having answered all the questions of the committee.

Illinois Canal.

Mr. HAWLEY (Ill.) moved to suspend the rules and make the bill for a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Illinois, Mississippi and Rock rivers the special order for the 2nd of February. Agreed to—yeas 179, nays 53.

The Two-Thirds Rule.

Mr. CESSNA offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules be so far suspended during the remainder of the present session as to prevent the Speaker from entertaining any dilatory motion pending the consideration of any public bill or joint resolution, or of any motion to bring, or the result of which may bring, before the House for consideration such bill or joint resolution, and this order shall apply to amendments offered in the House, or adopted in the Senate and awaiting concurrence in the House, or to such public bill or joint resolution, and to any report of a committee thereon.

The reading of the resolution was followed by indignant protests from the Democratic side of the House. Mr. RANDALL suggesting that perhaps it would be better to abolish all rules. Mr. HOLMAN, that it would be in violation of the Constitution; Mr. RANDALL, that it would open the Treasury to all schemes; Mr. COX, that it was "rad—n slander against Beecher," never remember having any talk with him on the subject. I now remember talking with Charles H. Caldwell on the Woodhull scandal, after its publication. I knew Assistant Pastor Halliday slightly, and may have talked with him on November 23, 1872. I conveyed to him the impression that Beecher was guiltless. I think I said to him it was a d—d shame for deacons to be digging into this scandal, when it was settled between the parties."

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On the other side, it was delared by Mr. BUTLER that the object was only to prevent a waste of public time. This was also denied by Mr. CESSNA that it would throw open the Treasury doors to anybody.

Some opposition also came from the Republican side of the chamber from Messrs. MERRIAM (New York), KASSON (Iowa), and SMITH (Ohio).

The resolution was rejected—yeas 150, nays 98—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Among the Republicans who voted "no" were Messrs. Buffinton, Burchard, Bromley, Foster, Hale (Me.), Hale (N. Y.), Kasson, Merriam, Phelps, Pierce, E. H. Roberts, Sener, Smith (Ohio), Willard (Vt.), and Willard (Mich.)

Pacific Mail Subsidy.

Mr. SMITH (Pa.) moved to suspend the rules so as to make in order to the Postoffice appropriation bill an amendment to repeal the additional China subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Agreed to without the yeas and nays.

Mississippi River Bridge at St. Louis.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act of the 3d of March, 1873, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis.

Mr. WELLS moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The bill requires the bridge to be built of three straight continuous spans, each not less than 400 feet in the clear.

Mr. STANARD moved an amendment requiring it to be built of two continuous spans not less than 450 feet in the clear.

Mr. Stanard's amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed—yeas 217, nays 4.

Civil Rights.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules and bring from the Speaker's table the Senate Civil Rights bill for consideration at the present time, and continuously till a final disposition be had thereof, and that no dilatory motion be allowed until such bill and amendments have been finally disposed of.

Dilatory motions were immediately resorted to by the Democrats to prevent a vote on Mr. Butler's motion.

Finally a direct vote was taken on the motion, and resulted: Yeas 147, nays 93—not two-thirds in the affirmative, so the motion was defeated. The Republicans voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Butler (Mass.), Harrison, Hyde, Lofland, Lowndes, Maynard, Sener, Sheats, Sloan, Smith (Va.), Stanard, Strait and Thornburg.

Abolishing the Liquor Traffic.

Mr. DURHAM presented a memorial and petition signed by six thousand residents of Kentucky, asking Congress to submit for ratification an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of spirituous liquors, such amendment to take effect on January 1st, 1876. Referred.

Adjourned.

SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, January 25. — The two Houses met in joint convention, and proceeded to take the forty-ninth ballot: Johnson, 42; Bate, 47; Ewing, 7; scattering, 2; necessary to a choice, 49. Fiftieth and fifty-first ballots: Johnson, 44; Bate, 47; Ewing, 7, scattering, 2. Fifty-second ballot: Johnson, 45; Bate, 46; Ewing, 7; Sneed, 1. Fifty-third and last ballot: Johnson, 44; Bate, 46; Ewing, 9; Sneed, 1.

Governor Brown was then re-nominated amidst cheers and excitement. General Bate was withdrawn immediately after the renomination of Governor Brown, which seemed to be a signal for renewed cheers and applause in the galleries for their favorite, and amidst the greatest excitement and confusion on the floor and cheers and applause for Brown and Johnson from the galleries, the President of the convention declared it adjourned, ordered the Senators to repair to their chamber, and left the chair. As soon as order was established the House was called to order by the Speaker and adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow. The general opinion is that the race is narrowed down between Johnson and Brown, and will be decided on the first ballot to-morrow. The friends of both gentlemen are sanguine of success.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, MINN, Jan. 25.—The Senatorial contest is giving rise to considerable bad blood. On the afternoon ballot Hon. Edward W. Blake, Republican Senator from Redwood county, and Hon. E. St. Julien Cox, Democratic Senator from Nicollett, were taking a glass of beer in a saloon, when they were approached by a professional bruiser known as "Red-handed Mike," who said something to Blake about being a supporter of Ramsey, and slapped him (Blake) in the face. The latter, resenting the insult, Cox edged up to the bully, and by a strong blow sent the ruffian to grass and at a considerable distance. Cox was the recent Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second District, and was defeated by Strait. It is not known who "Red-handed Mike" was bruising for—whether for Donnelly or Davis.

WISCONSIN.

CHICAGO, January 25.—The *Times'* Madison (Illinois) special says the Senatorial opposition caucus to-night nominated General Ed. S. Bragg, of Fon du Lac, on the first ballot, the vote standing: Bragg, 37; H. S. Orton, 12; J. S. Sloan, 1. The nomination was then made unanimous.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., January 25.—George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, was nominated by the Republicans in joint caucus to-night for United States Senator.

LOUISIANA.

The Congressional Investigation.

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Speaker Hahn does not believe the Republicans, if they had the power, would submit to the plan proposed by the caucus resolution of the Conservatives, that the Congressional Committee now in New Orleans take the returns and declare who were elected to the Legislature.

United States Patents.

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending January 25th, and bearing that date—Reported Weekly for the "GAZETTE" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, No. 771 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

158,350. Buckles—James Adair, Killbuck township, Pa. Filed December 14, 1874.

158,401. Combined Towel-Racks and Wash-Stands—Reuben P. Battles, Mansfield, Pa. Filed May 23, 1874.

158,425. Fire Box Attachments to Steam-Boilers—John Lee, Hazleton, Pa. Filed October 17, 1874.

158,477. Torsion-Springs—Richard Dudley, Erie, Pa. Filed December 10, 1874.

158,486. Starch-Strainers—W. Graham, Rochester, Pa. Filed November 13, 1874.

158,497. Roller Leg-Slides—Chancey B. Jackson and Chas. N. Humphrey, Philipsburg, Pa.; said Humphrey assignor of his right to Hoover, Harris & Co. Filed Nov. 21, 1874.

THE Star Glass Works, Norristown, have received a contract for furnishing about one-fourth of the glass needed in the Centennial buildings. The order includes about 5,000 feet of obscured glass, which will be delivered probably by the first of April next.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exciting Debate in the House.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Suggestions by Secretary Bristow.

FIRE IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Subsidy Investigation.

THE LOUISIANA DISORDERS.

Additional Correspondence.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1875.

An Exciting Time in the House.

The chief interest centered in an attempt in the House to amend the rules so as to stop filibustering, requiring a two-thirds vote to pass, which failed—130 yeas to 98 nays. Messrs. Albright, Biery, Cessna, Curtis, Moore, Meyers, Negley, O'Neil, Richmond, Schumaker, Smith, Strawbridge, Taylor, Thompson, Todd and Townsend (Pa.) voted yea. Messrs. Clymer, Magee, Randall, Ross, Spear and Storm voted no, while Messrs. Harmer, Kelley, Killinger, Packer and Scofield did not vote at all.

The Louisiana Discussion.

Senator Pease replied to Schurz's Louisiana speech to-day, very much to the disconfort of the latter. Senator Gordon is preparing a reply to Senator Logan's speech. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1875.

Subsidy Investigation.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House resumed to-day the investigation into the Pacific Mail subsidy business. Richard B. Irwin was re-called and questioned as to what services the payments were made for, and substantially repeated his previous description of the services rendered by Messrs. Moran, Sherrell and Ingham, and explained the importance of being practically informed of the number of votes that could be relied on from time to time, so as to decide on the comparative expedience of various courses of action. For instance, it was of prime importance to ascertain whether it would be better to move a direct vote taken in the House on concurring in the Senate amendment granting the subsidy, or to have the question referred to the Committee of Conference. Mr. Cornbrod bored the witness to death, and he was paid to keep out of his way. Governor Randall's services were of a general character. He kept them informed of what was going on, and used his influence with personal and political friends. Witness employed J. W. Forney by peremptory order of Stockwell; he was not employed to render any particular service, and witness does not know what they did. Forney was retained to accept employment, and told witness he did not think he (Forney) was needed; W. B. Shaw was employed by Stockwell at the instance of Henry Clews. Anson Burlingame was also employed by Stockwell; don't know of his doing anything for his money; Ward and Berrett had accurately stated the character of their services, and witness could not add anything material for information than that heretofore developed.

Witness testified that he had made an error regarding the amount paid by him to Whiting, although Whiting at first asked $100,000, afterward $75,000, finally only $65,000; witness drew a check for $100,000, but Whiting returned him $35,000; witness also swore that he was now satisfied that Whiting did not hand the Washington *Sunday Herald* never reached it, and the small sums paid the *Patriot* were for advertising; the rest of the $1,500 mentioned was paid solely for job printing; witness himself paid Schumaker and employed Schumaker; the amount agreed upon to be paid for his services was fixed by Schumaker, was wholly contingent on success, and did not strike witness as unreasonable. He himself had several times been offered sums as large as $100,000 for similar services, and had declined them; he considered that if he were worth that much Schumaker was worth what he asked; witness had no knowledge of what was done with the $100,000.

Mr. Kasson requested witness to state in the fullest possible manner whether he had any knowledge of anything whatever that could lead the committee further on towards the ultimate resting place of this money paid by him. Irwin, in reply, swore positively that he had no such knowledge.

On a suggestion of Mr. Beck, witness agreed to write out a brief statement covering all the material results of his seven days' examination, and to have it ready by Wednesday.

Adjourned.

Correspondence on Louisiana Disorders.

The President sent to the Senate to-day, in further response to its resolution of inquiry, another large mass of manuscript copies of correspondence relative to the disorders in Louisiana. The correspondence dates back to October 25th, 1874, and begins with various cipher telegrams sent by General Emory to the War Department, in which he expressed strong disapprobation of Major Merrill's action in making affidavits against citizens of Shreveport, under which they were arrested for alleged violations of the enforcement act. This created the greatest excitement and confusion on the floor and cheers and applause for Brown and Johnson from the galleries, the President of the convention declared it adjourned, ordered the Senators to repair to their chamber, and left the chair. As soon as order was established the House was called to order by the Speaker and adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow. The general opinion is that the race is narrowed down between Johnson and Brown, and will be decided on the first ballot to-morrow. The friends of both gentlemen are sanguine of success.

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GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 25½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

ENSIGN THOMAS C. SPENCER, of the United States Navy, and Judge Maunsell B. Field, of New York, died, the one at Aspinwall, the 13th inst., and the latter yesterday.

ORTWEIN'S mental condition is now being inquired into. His head was once hurt. If he is declared by physicians not to be sound of mind, he has a chance for commutation of sentence.

THE *Post* is full of the "economy" of abolishing the pasters and folders. Would it not be well to wait till they are abolished, and in the meantime put a little energy in the extra officials appointed?

THE Kansas Legislature endorses the course of President, Grant and General Sheridan, in Louisiana matters, in unmistakable terms. Why does not our Senate pass Mr. Newmyer's resolution?

THE fire in the upper portion of the Navy Department building, at Washington, yesterday, while doing comparatively little damage to the building, is painfully suggestive of the insecurity of that structure, as against fire. It ought to be fireproof.

THE fear begins to be expressed that the Democratic majority in the House, at Harisburg will accomplish absolutely nothing. The Senate will be prepared to adjourn by the middle of March, while the House as yet has made absolutely no progress whatever.

THE Temperance people are somewhat excited over the proposed repeal of the Local Option law. We remember that during the canvass we urged, very strongly, that the election of Democrats would, as a rule, endanger that bill. The truth of our statement is now evident.

DEATH is again claiming honorable and prominent victims. Hon. John H. Walker, of Erie, this State, and President of the Constitutional Convention, died yesterday morning. Mr. Walker filled acceptably the position of presiding officer of the Convention, the portion of the term he was elected to fill.

THE death of Canon Kingsley will impress our readers as an event equal in interest with the death of a prominent American. He recently visited and traveled through our country, and was reported to have purposed to come here to reside permanently. His books, too, were largely read here, and in his lecture course through the country, he was quite popular. His disease, however, was of long standing, and his death not unexpected.

THE Democrats in Congress have announced their purpose to defeat the Army Appropriation bill, and any measures looking to the passage of such bills as will enforce order at the South. They can do this, by what is known as "filibustering," —that is by dilatory and delaying motions. A movement was made yesterday to stop this, by a resolution dispensing with the two-thirds rule. But Foster and Phelps, with four or five others, helped the Democrats with their votes and defeated the measure. And yet there are those who call these men Republicans!

BISHOP BOWMAN, of the M. E. Church, in the course of an impromptu address before the Preachers' meeting yesterday, referred to his experience and observations in the Southwest,—particularly Texas,—in reference to the treatment of blacks and whites by the ex-rebel class. He averred that what has been stated on the subject does not convey any adequate idea of the extent to which insult, annoyance, terrorism, abuse, and even murder are carried in that region, and this purely on political grounds. Not only are suspected parties abused, driven off, or murdered, but those who accidentally witnessed such murders were, of necessity, spirited away hundreds of miles, in order to save their lives. And in these many instances of violence, few of them ever become known to the country at large, even the religious press choosing to deliberately ignore such news. These things the Bishop spoke of not in a political sense, or with the view of favoring the measures of any political party, but simply as a matter of fact, and specially as a reason for the vigorous diffusion of Christian influence through that region. We mention it to show that more than the Republican press ever charged is true of that region, and the importance of vigorous measures against White Leagues.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

We publish, elsewhere, correspondence favorable to the recommendation of the Trustees of the Mechanics' High School, that $50,000 be given to the High Schools, and $5,000 each to three colleges, but wish to distinctly express our dissent from the entire proposition. It is precisely the same that was proposed last year, and defeated by the Legislature. The same fate will attend the proposition this year. The trouble is, that to appropriate money from the $1,000,000 required to be set apart yearly for Common School education, is unconstitutional; while the treasury is not in condition to do it outside that fund. We are at a loss to understand why the Board should make this recommendation a second time in the face of the refusal of the Legislature of last year. Add to this that there is no good reason why the State should make this appropriation. The $5,000 appropriated to colleges would be simply wasted. There is no need that there should be an appropriation to High Schools, as, if they are managed elsewhere in the State as ours is here, they can be developed with healthful rapidity in the direction of the practical arts without such appropriation. What we do need, in this city, and need now, is an Industrial Institute, or school of the mechanic arts.

The assumption that such an institution will cost from $800,000 to $1,000,000 is entirely gratuitous. It can be made to cost that, and it can be started for much less. We think it better that such an institution should grow toward its ultimate strength and usefulness. Its charge for tuition would be nothing, if made part of our public school system. As to the general advantages one college or another may have, we have nothing to say. We are very positive that the time for loosely distributing State money is past, and we should now begin to concentrate it in schools of direct practical use. Our Colleges and High Schools cannot, in the nature of things, grow into institutions where the youth will be trained in the practical arts. Their mission in teaching the theories and principles that underlie the practical need not be circumscribed; but they cannot become workshops of practical instruction. The suggestion of our correspondent that a Commission be appointed to investigate the entire subject, we most heartily commend. We believe much good might result from the labors of such a Commission, and that we might save money by appointing it.

PACIFIC MAIL'S LESSON.

We assume that the pith of the Pacific Mail investigation has been reached, and that we know about as much of it as we ever will. While the Committee gathers up the remaining evidence, and completes its report, we think the time may be improved by a few suggestions, based upon the facts elicited, as to this entire business of buying votes. Thus far, there is no evidence that criminates any Congressman with having received money for his vote, on the subsidy for Pacific Mail. We do not say no one did receive money, but none are proved to have done so, and the probability is that few, if any, did. So far from the evidence establishing the general corruptibility of Congress, it proves, rather, that that body is far less apt to be corrupted, than has been generally supposed; or else, that when thus corrupted, members have the shrewdness to successfully conceal their guilt. But the fact that all the money given out, except Schumaker's $300,000 stayed with the original recipients,—and we think the evidence credible on this point,—proves that at least two-thirds of the money spent went into the pockets of lobbyists and outsiders, and not of members of Congress. We think the same may be said of Schumaker's $300,000. That he is accepting odium to shield others is not worth a moment's belief. That his lack of memory is real is also improbable. The probability is he simply kept the $300,000 he received. Thus at best, a mere drop of the money reached members of Congress. What are the lessons derivable from these, and other facts that remain to be stated?

1. That Congress is not so corrupt as is frequently alleged. That there are individual cases of corruption we do not doubt, but that a majority of Congress can be bought, at any time, we do not believe. The cry of corruption, or of possible corruptibility, can be readily traced to the lobby, who use it for their own gain. The motive for creating the impression that it is only by the use of money that legislation can be had, is easily discernible. Once this idea is accepted, and the lobby is essential; and the more general the acceptance, the better the chances for compelling those who have large measures, to disburse large sums. Hence, as it came out in evidence, the chief work of lobbyists is to ascertain the views of particular members, and then report votes for sale. If the measure is voted for, their vote is assumed to have been bought, when in all probability they have followed merely the promptings of their own judgment, and had no thought of remuneration. Mr. Dawes met Whitelaw Reid's impudent statement that he had been bought by the declaration that he favored the subsidy at the first, and did not need to be bought. We conclude that much of this talk of purchasing Congressional votes is merely put afloat in the interest of the lobby.

2. That the acceptance of such reports is of serious injury to the country. We have need of our best and purest men in Congress. There are those whose good name and peace of mind are worth to them far more than the honor and emoluments of the position. Such persons, if elected, guarantee, by their characters, pure and honest legislation. Whether in all instances it will be the best attainable, we do not undertake to say, but that it will be purely given, we are confident. As it is, we find a positive reluctance, frequently, on the part of our best citizens, to accept nominations, and go through the excitement of a canvass, only to reach a position where their motives are at once suspected, and their characters injured. Such is the influence that attends the circulation of these false reports.

3. The revelations made illustrate the general worthlessness and rascality of lobbyists. In all, $900,000 of money was spent, and there is no evidence that it even indirectly served to procure a single vote for the subsidy. The artful talk of these lobbyists may have had some influence, but this was all. Chiefly, however, their efforts were devoted to the ascertaining of preconceived views of the members. These learned, and their information was used to secure as large a sum as possible from Irwin.

4. The investigation has shown the small basis that exists frequently for injurious reports. The New York *Tribune*, with an air of wisdom, openly proclaimed names of recipients of bribes; strongly intimated that the committee did not wish to get at facts and gave as a reason the announced fact that two of the committee were themselves bribed. Its editor was summoned. Not a particle of information could be obtained from him to substantiate any of his charges or innendoes. He affirmed he had heard, through reporters, that rumor connected Dawes and Wood, of the committee, with having received bribes. The reporters were summoned, and denied having given him the information. The idle rumors even, when hunted down, proved to be inaccurate reports of what were only surmises at the beginning. Yet the *Tribune* illustrates just how, and on what basis, these reports are started. A mere guess is uttered, and a reporter communicates the guess to his chief. He immediately assumes the person guessed at to be guilty, and states it in terms that amount to an accusation. Is it strange that the air teems with slanders?

The final suggestion is that when honest measures are brought before Congress; it is better to promote them by honest methods. In one view, the Pacific Mail subsidy was honest. That is, it was perfectly proper for that Company to seek the subsidy, and equally proper, in one point of view for Congress to grant it. We believe it was honestly granted, so far as Congress was concerned. But dishonest measures were employed by Stockwell and Irwin, with a view to the subsidy, and it is this that is now troubling them and the Company. The very fact that $900,000 was squandered in large partizan pimps and scoundrels, is now a strong reason for the disgust with which that Company is regarded. The money would have saved its broken credit had it been honestly used, and the subsidy could have been had almost as well without as with it. If that Company fails, the source of its calamity can be traced to a dishonest use of money to secure legislation.

It may not be improper to add in closing that the man who received the large sum of money, and who cannot tell of a single honest use that was made of what he got is Schumaker, a Democratic member of Congress.

Technical Education.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The people of our State, manufacturers and educators, are impressed more or less with the importance of Technical Education. That something should be done, all agree; exactly what, it is not so easy to decide.

There are some who advocate establishing an Industrial Institute, with its museum, library, apparatus, and professors for theoretical instruction, and its work-shops and machinery and suitable officers for practical training. It has been said that such a school may be self-sustaining. If such a school could be now established on a good basis, either so endowed as to be sustained, or with annual appropriations sufficient to enable it do its work efficiently, it would be well. Lands and buildings and all the necessary equipment would cost between $800,000 and $1,000,000. Then able professors must be sustained. If the rates should be so high as to make it self-sustaining they would place it beyond the reach of the most deserving class. Massachusetts' Institute of Technology, with an endowment in buildings and funds of $1,000,000 and some forty instructors, charges $200 per year. Worcester Free Institute and Stevens' Institute have lower rates, and make distinctions depending on the residence of the pupils, according to the conditions of donors. If the rates of tuition are low the endowment or annual appropriation must be correspondingly high. Besides, at this time it will be difficult to raise hundreds of thousands for one institution, and the State Treasury will not bear depletion.

The Mechanics' High School Board recommend the appropriation from the treasury or from the School Fund of $50,000 for High Schools and $5,000 to each of three colleges or universities in different parts of the State. The High Schools will furnish instruction to pupils of the cities in which they may be located; the colleges to all who may come to them from city or country. All who have the time and means may thus have some opportunity for theoretical instruction, and the education would not be theoretical only. In civil and mechanical engineering, in architecture, in chemistry and physics, and in mechanics, with the aid of our mills, and in other ways which we cannot here point out for want of space, skilled men in their departments may be prepared for their work.

Our High School already has many facilities for such training. Our University has its large and valuable cabinet, its library and apparatus, and six of its 16 Professors engaged in the branches of a technical school. A separate school, unless richly endowed, would simply be duplicating and weakening what we already have. That a College, as had been said, has a single curriculum which must be rigidly adhered to, is far from the truth. Many of our Colleges have elective courses and elective studies. Even the regular collegiate course is elastic. Then there are courses in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Drawing, Chemistry, and Elementary courses in Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry. Such is the case with our University. Already it has so extended its course that a student who is unable to attend a full course in any one department, may take any one or more branches for which he may be fitted for one or more terms.

As the recommendation of the Mechanics' High School Board does not make it necessary to take the sum to be appropriated from the school fund, we can see no objection to this plan. It will be a beginning and will prepare the way for something greater and better, it may be, when the subject shall be better understood, and money shall be more abundant in our State Treasury, and in the pockets of our liberal citizens.

In the public schools they will have free instruction, and in our colleges the advantages already afforded by the hundreds of thousands of dollars donated by generous men, and the additional privileges furnished by the aid of the State.

There are also those who have so long looked only at our public schools that they can see no other institutions of learning, and would rather see the matter fail than have colleges share in it in the least. They can get money from the people by assessment, and do not need legislative aid. What shall be done then for students not coming within the legal limits of our High Schools? It may be questioned whether we have the right to tax our citizens for schools, and then to admit others from other cities, or from beyond our city limits, at but a fraction of the entire cost, including buildings and instruction. Even if it should be objected to colleges receiving any of the public school fund, it may also be questioned whether strict justice would allow a portion of this fund to be appropriated to city schools, thus increasing their advantages already superior, and diminishing those of schools outside of cities. Besides, according to the report of our Superintendent of Public Instruction, not more than 5 per cent. of the youth in our schools go beyond the elements of an English education. Far less, even gain, admission on to our High Schools. For the 96 or 97 per cent. provision should be made. From them, if rightly instructed in the time alloted to them to attend school, may come good mechanics, inventors and skilled laborers in different departments of industry.

This is to be hoped that an entire failure may not be experienced from differences of opinion as to the method to be pursued.

We should be foolish to reject any scheme which will give us a part of what we desire, because we cannot have all. Something has already been done in introducing drawing into our schools and colleges, and in multiplying the departments of study in our colleges, and making them more practical than they formerly were. "First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." There are now too many opinions founded on insufficient knowledge of what is wanted, and what has been done in Europe and in this country to unite in a large undertaking, could the means be furnished. It would be wise to appoint a commission to investigate this subject fully, visiting technical schools in our own country and in Europe. In the meantime, the recommendation of the Mechanics' High School Board should be adopted. S.

PERSONAL.

"Honson's choice"—Mrs. Hobson.

THEY call A. H. Stephens "Ninety pounds of rolled Confederacy."

MISS EDITH KING, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Starr King, is soon to be married to a son of the late Governor Davis, of Massachusetts.

FREDERICK SEWARD is attracting great attention in the New York Legislature by his speeches, which are delivered with a finished grace of manner.

SILAS CARD was married the other day at Norristown, and tacked to his wedding notice were the words, "No cards." But he doesn't know what may happen.

MRS. IMOGEN WILLIS EBOY, the eldest daughter of the late N. P. Willis, is residing in New York. The poet used to refer to her as "his beautiful Imogen."

REV. J. S. C. ABBOTT has recently written a "Life of Captain Kidd" as one of his series of "Pioneers and Patriots of America." The Captain was a lively pioneer.

IT seems as if there must be a little flavor of Judas in the affectionate interchanged kisses of MRS. Henry Ward Beecher and Elizabeth Tilton in the crowded court room.

MME. JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT and her husband will permanently reside in Weisbaden, having accepted the posts of leading professors at the Rheinish Academy of Music.

HON. JOHN. H. WALKER, President of the late Constitutional Convention of this State, died at his residence in Erie on Monday morning. He had been in feeble health for some months.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN is spending the Winter in Florida. A Chicago correspondent of a London journal says the lady has refused numerous eligible offers of marriage since her husband's death.

JUDGE MAUNSELL B. FIELD, at one time Secretary of Legation at Paris, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Chase, Fessenden and McCulloch, died in New York city on Sunday, aged fifty-four years.

FLETCHER HARPER, the religious publisher, is to marry "a young and lovely authoress who has recently distinguished herself on the stage." Whether Charlotte Cushman or Kate Field is intended we know not.

IT is understood that the Pope's Golden Rose will be bestowed this year on Queen Marie, the mother of King Louis II, of Bavaria, whose recent conversion to the Roman Catholic faith created so much stir in the religious world.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND talks of abandoning journalism and studying law. He thinks the newspapers do not sufficiently appreciate him, and is going where he can make himself felt. He proposes for none but cheap and decaying newspapers.

THE Chinese have names which correspond in frequency with the Browns and Smiths of Anglo-Saxon Christendom. Those most frequently occurring are Chin, Chang, Wang and Shih, which are the equivalents of "gold," "long," "prince" and "stone."

A VENERABLE Vermonter, whose memory of political events goes back for more than half a century, says that the apology of Senator Gordon to Senator Edmunds, the other day, was the first apology made by a Southern Senater or member of Congress to a Northern one in fifty years.

THE *Star and Herald* of Panama, of January 14th, contains the obituary of Ensign Thomas C. Spencer, of the United States Navy, who was found dead early on the morning of the 13th, in a room in the Washington House, Aspinwall. Mr. Spencer was attached to the United States Hydrographic party on duty in Central America. His widowed mother lives in Cincinnati.

HENRY L. DAWES, the newly elected Senator, is a native of Cummington, Massachusetts, where also were born William Cullen Bryant, the poet, and Luther Bradish, a former Lieutenant Governor of New York. Mr. Dawes is a relative of Hon. Tristam Burgess, a distinguished Congressman from Rhode Island, who was said to be the only man in Congress of whom John Randolph stood in fear.

THE will of Richard Baker, Jr., of Boston, gives his widow his residence at Boston and Newport, his furniture, paintings, horses and carriages, which, with $10,000 immediately available and $500,000 held in trust, amount to $900,000. It also gives three-tenths of the remainder ($3,000,000) to each of his two daughters, and fourtenths to his son after reaching his majority, and $10,000 a year from the time of reaching his majority until he is twenty-five.

THE Texas newspapers take obituary notice of the decease at Brenham, Washington county, of a remarkable old gentleman at the age of 83 years. His name was Dr. Lineceum; he was a native of Georgia, and for fourteen years he spent most of his time in studying the habits of the red ant, upon which insect he wrote a pamphlet said "to possess the interest of a novel." The fine old Texas gentleman at daylight every Christmas morning, for fifty-eight years, stood in the door of his home, barefoot and in his night-clothes, and played the Scotch air of "Killicrankie" on a fiddle made specially for him in Paris in 1820.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

A Summary of the Leading Points Brought Out in Evidence.

[From the New York Herald, Sunday.]

The Tilton vs. Beecher trial has now been three weeks before the public, and from what has already transpired, it may safely be assumed that the case will not be given to the jury before seven or eight weeks may have elapsed. It is not often that a cause, embracing such an extraordinary history and introducing so many prominent and distinguished people, is brought for trial into the public courts. Arbitration is far preferable in cases involving the honor of families of known standing, and would probably have been exercised in this instance if a few of the facts had not appeared in print, and necessitated a full investigation, in order to either clear the innocent and brand the seducer with his crime or expose one of the most treacherous and disgraceful plots ever concocted against the reputation of a world-renowned preacher of the gospel. The name of the city of Brooklyn will be handed to posterity as the birthplace and scene of this *cause celebre*, which has already created a commotion among the residents of the Heights and its surroundings equivalent, if not greater, than that excited by the famous case of Longworth vs. Yelverton, that was brought to issue in the

FOUR COURTS OF DUBLIN.

Public feeling ran very high on that occasion, and the warm hearted Irish people showed their enthusiastic belief in the rights of the fair plaintiff, by detaching her horse from her carriage and drawing her home in a triumphal procession. A strong partisan feeling has already taken possession of the citizens of Brooklyn in regard to the right and wrong of the Tilton and Beecher case, and although they have not as yet distinguished themselves by a practical exhibition of their feelings, the sympathies of the friends of both sides have been shown in the

FLORAL OFFERINGS

that have been sent as souvenirs of friendship to the principals in the cause at issue.

The applications for admission to the trial are countless, and the Judge and counsel are pestered by constant demands for tickets, based on a variety of trivial reasons. The corridors leading to the court room are thronged with people, and in many instances the fortunate holders of the magic card that is supposed to be an "open sesame" to the scene of this great legal fight have to wait patiently in line for two or three hours before the doors open at recess, and the

LUNCH-EATING

portion of the spectators make room for the stowage of a fresh batch of the curious. When the doors are thrown open at recess a passage through the crowd in the corridors is opened by the police, and the members of the jury, bar and press pass through a double line of outsiders that stare and criticise as if they were examining some of the phenomena of nature.

THE TRIAL

of this case commenced on January 4, before Judge McCue, and the first day was given to argument of counsel in relation to the motion on the part of the plaintiff to remove the trial from Part 1 to Part 2, where Judge Neilson, the senior justice, presided. The plaintiff won the point and the counsel for the defendant noted exception. The trial was then conducted by Judge Neilson, a member of the Bench justly celebrated for good judgment and strict impartiality.

The parties to the litigation are represented by the stars of the legal profession, as Messrs. Evarts, Porter, Tracy, Hill, Abbott and Shearman are arrayed on the

BEECHER SIDE

against Messrs. Beach, Fullerton, Morris, Tryon and Pearsall, the legal advisers of the Tilton party. It is not often that so many distinguished members of the Bar are engaged in trying the merits of a single cause, and in this instance the talent is so equally distributed that neither of the litigants have much advantage over the other.

The first week of the proceedings was devoted to securing the "intelligent jury" that the laws of the State provide for. After a tedious examination of the panel the following gentlemen were selected:—Chester Carpenter, W. F. Jeffrey, John McMunn, F. T. Taylor, W. H. Davis, A. R. Case, Edward Whelan, Samuel Flate, Christopher Fitter, George Hull, Henry Thyar and Griffin B. Halstead. The labors of the counsel in this matter were crowned with success, as the jury appear to possess more than the ordinary amount of intelligence to be found in people of "no opinion," and they certainly have given close attention to the evidence brought before the Court.

The real business of the trial commenced on Monday, January 11, with the opening speech for the plaintiff, delivered by Judge Morris. The court-room was densely crowded at ten a. m., and hours before the jury answered to the call, and hundreds of people holding tickets surged up and down the corridors vainly hoping to get inside.

JUDGE MORRIS

spoke for about ten hours and a half, closing his remarks at about half past one on Wednesday afternoon. By mutual agreement the court-house was closed from 5 P. M. to one P. M., and two P. M., to four P. M. Judge Morris drew a very clear picture of the case for the plaintiff, showing the gravity of the offence when the defendant, taking advantage of his relations as the spiritual adviser of the plaintiff, became his destroyer. He called the attention of the jury to the following quotation from

LORD CAMPBELL'S WORKS:

"It is not necessary to give direct proof of the fact of adultery, because if it were otherwise proof would not be attainable in one out of every hundred cases. In every case of adultery the law allows the fact to be inferred from circumstances, to be deduced from facts and conclusions, and this was the case and unless it was so held no protection whatever could be given to marital rights." After briefly alluding to the importance of a free voluntary confession of guilt (referring to Mrs. Tilton's confession), he dwelt for some few minutes on the letter of contrition which he deemed "the one bright spot in the whole sad story. It is the honest expression of sorrow and grief." The counsel for the plaintiff then went through the correspondence between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and also made brief mention of the

WOODHULL AND CLAFLIN

article and the letter of resignation to the pastorship of Plymouth Church, intrusted by Beecher to Moulton. He concluded, after giving a sketch of the friendly efforts of Moulton to save the defendant, by making a brilliant appeal to the jury to do justice in their case.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, January 13, the first witness for the plaintiff, Mr. Augustus Maverick, was put on the stand and examined by Judge Fullerton. This witness was only produced to prove the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, and soon made room for

FRANCIS D. MOULTON,

the "mutual friend." It is not often that a jury have the pleasure of listening to a witness who has shown such a clear recollection of past events, or such a quick appreciation of the fact that the counsel desired to eliminate.

The direct examination of Mr. Moulton lasted until the afternoon of Monday, the 18th, and commenced at his meeting with Beecher on December 30, 1870, when he asked for the return of Elizabeth's retraction. The witness then detailed the circumstances surrounding the writing of the letter of contrition at the retreival of Bessie Turner's school in January, 1871. He also stated that Beecher had denied the

COMMITTAL OF A CRIME

against Tilton because General Tracy had given as an opinion that adultery was not a crime under the common law. Moulton also related the interview with General Tracy, when the latter stated to Theodore Tilton that in case of a disagreement between Beecher and himself he (Tracy) would "certainly not" act as counsel for Beecher.

The cross-examination conducted by Judge Porter commenced on Monday afternoon, and attracted a very large audience, as it had been whispered around that the defence were going to completely upset the strength of Moulton's testimony. Judge Porter commenced a vigorous onslaught on the witness but rather weakened when he came in contact with the cool replies of the witness. At one point Porter, looking blandly at the jury, asked the witness, "Did Mr. Beecher ever wrong you?" and was rather taken aback by the quiet reply, "Yes, except when he asked me to lie for him." On Tuesday morning Moulton was closely examined in relation to Mr. Beecher's account with his firm, and he gave a detailed history of each transaction that appeared in the statement. The items in

BESSIE TURNER'S

school bills for "double music" and "use of piano," &c., were also carefully examined. The defence then made a flank movement, and tried to connect Moulton and Tilton with the free love movement. The witness was also closely questioned as to the interviews he had with Woodhull in the spring of 1872, and also as to the nature of his connection with General Butler. On Tuesday afternoon the counsel had a legal tilt that resulted in a victory for the defence, through the Judge admitting the letter of Beecher to Moulton asking for the return of the papers and Moulton's answer as evidence. The witness was then minutely questioned on the items in the account of Tilton with the firm of Woodruff and Robinson that had a connection with the *Golden Age*, but the defence failed to extract any testimony of a damaging nature to the plaintiff.

On Wednesday Judge Porter went on the

SICK LIST,

and, as Mr. Evarts desired to attack Moulton in person, supported by the remainder of his command, Mr. Beach objected, on the grounds that it was customary to confine the right of cross-examination to one member of the counsel. Mr. Evarts then named Mr. Tracy, raising another objection to the plea that Mr. Tracy had been shown by the witness to have very peculiar relations with the case, and of a nature that should exclude him from any active part in its conduct. Judge Neilson overruled the objection, and Mr. Tracy was allowed to proceed.

Mr. Tracy asked all his questions in a rather bullying tone of voice, but neither the voice nor the mat appeared to have much effect on the witness, who took his time and studied his answers. After failing to elicit any evidence of a damaging nature in reference to the scandal about Mr. Tilton and a lady at a hotel in

WINSTED, CONN.,

Mr. Tracy changed the subject, and fired a charge of small shot in the way of a series of questions as to the details of the witness' interview with Mr. Beecher when the letter of contrition was dictated by the latter and written by Mr. Moulton. The witness did not get at all flurried, and, after disposing of that point in the evidence, told what he knew about the relations of Bessie Turner to Mr. Tilton, but nothing was brought to light of an improper nature, except that he believed he had heard that Tilton had carried Bessie Turner from her bed to his own bed at some time of the night. Bessie Turner's school bills were examined again, and the witness was examined as to his connection with the *Golden Age*. Mr. Tracy then put a number of questions about a trip to the

ASHBURY REGATTA

that was made by Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, but nothing of importance was brought to light.

On Friday the defence made a determined fight to get the "Life of Victoria Woodhull," written by Theodore Tilton, in evidence, and proposed to read it, but Judge Neilson ruled it out. They also tried to read from *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, selecting an interview with a reporter, but Judge Neilson deemed that also irrevelant to the case. Mr. Evarts read and put in evidence the tripartite covenant, and the witness was examined very closely as to its history. Mr. Tracy, failing to force the witness into any contradictory evidence, became rather agressive in the way he framed his questions, and received a pretty sharp rebuke from Judge Neilson.

THE VISITORS.

The lady visitors do not attract quite as much attention now as they did at first, and walk in and out of court, leaning on the arm of some gentleman escort, with little apparent notice. Up to the present the ladies admitted inside the enclosure have been only Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Colonel Beecher, Mrs. Anna Cromwell Field, Mrs. Thomas E. Shearman and Mrs. Raymond. Two or three female reporters flitted about the court-room during the earlier days of the trial, but they have not been seen during the past few days. The gallery is always densely packed with the curious, and, as the court room is very poorly ventilated, they endure a good deal of discomfort in order to satisfy their Paul Pry propensities. Two old, gray-haired women occupied seats in the front row of the gallery one day last week, but they evidently saw and heard all they wanted to, as they have not been seen since.

THE FUTURE.

The trial will be resumed Monday morning by the continued cross-examination of Mr. Moulton, by Judge Tracy. Judge Tracy stated on Friday that he expected to finish on Monday, and, if so, General Fullerton will take another turn at the witness on Tuesday. When they finish with Mr. Moulton, probably Tuesday afternoon, the counsel for the plaintiff intend to put their principal, Mr. Theodore Tilton on the stand. It is understood that the counsel for the defendant will object to Mr. Tilton's evidence, and if so there will be a long argument over the point. It is generally believed that an objection on the part of the defense to the testimony of Mr. Tilton will not be sustained by the Bench, and it will certainly create a favorable impression in the minds of the jury. The counsel for the plaintiff have several other witnesses to call, and they will not get through with their evidence for a couple of weeks.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IMMENSE damage has been done to shipping by the gale on the British coast.

THE Direct United States Cable Company's steamer Faraday will proceed to a Scotch port for repairs.

THE shuffling style of dancing affected by many people is known in Parisian society as "floor polishing."

THE piano makers in New York are reported to be about to make a reduction in the wages of their employes.

DURING the nine months of 1874, of which statistics have been published, there was a large decrease in the consumption of spirituous liquors in Ireland.

A CONNECTICUT genius has invented a self-opening coffin, with telegraphic alarm attachment, for the convenience of those who come to life after they are buried.

THE expense of publishing a daily paper is scarcely guessed by outsiders. The entire cost of the New York *Herald*, for example, is said to average $2,500 daily, or $912,500 a year.

LIVERPOOL, England, is often called the metropolis of Wales, the town containing 96,840 Welshmen. An interesting fact about them is that 22,318 of this number are church-goers.

THE paupers of Massachusetts occupy property valued at $6,000,000. There are 20,000 of these beneficiaries who are maintained in 220 alms-houses, in insane asylums, and in private families.

ALL the money which the war cost France—her army expenses, the requisitions of the enemy and the five milliards of indemnity counted together—foots up nine millinards three hundred million of francs, or $1,860,000,000.

THE 4th of March, 1877, will come on Sunday, and by statute the inauguration of the President-elect does not take place until the next day. This fact will give President Grant one more day in office than he was elected for.

THE George Washington Bank of Rochester, N. Y., a private institution, owned and controlled by George W. Patterson, was closed by the Sheriff on Saturday. The liabilities are $100,000. Many of the depositors are poor persons.

THERE are 800 paper mills in the United States, with an invested capital of $40,000,000, and a total production of $70,000,000 per annum. These mills give employment to 20,000 people, whose earnings are estimated at $10,000,000 annually.

THE annual Convention of the District Grand Lodge No. 2 of the Order of Bnai Brith met in Indianapolis on Sunday morning. The district, composed of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska, is represented by sixty delegates.

DURING the year 1874 the life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution saved 548 lives on the British coast, and saved 15 vessels from destruction. The Institution also granted rewards to fishermen and others, for saving 170 lives during the year, making a grand total of 713 lives saved.

THE truth of General Sherman's complaint that the American soldier is overworked, is touchingly confirmed by a recent picture of the o'erlabored victim marching against the Indians, with one hand grasping his trusty rifle and the other holding on to his unreliable scalp.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

ON Sunday night last, a lady residing in Newark Valley noticed the oven doors of the stove open. On retiring, she closed them. In the morning, on going out in the kitchen, she noticed a peculiar smell emanating from the oven. On opening the door she found that her two favorite cats had crawled in the night before, she closing them in, and they had been literally cremated. This is the first case of cremation in Tioga county.

ACCORDING to the list published in the *Sportsman* of January 2 there are upward of 600 horses in training at Newmarket, England. The establishments of Matthew Dawson, Thomas Jennings, Joseph Dawson, Joseph Cannon, T. Brown and Blanton have the largest, and the sixty-one thoroughbreds set down as belonging to Baron de Heath House include a breach of youngsters which arrived from Lord Falmouth's place the week before. Jennings' team of horses in training numbers fifty-seven, but an augmentation to this is certain to be made shortly, as Count Legrange has no fewer than sixty-four two-year olds in France, and the best of them may be expected to join Jennings' string.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Duworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

OILS, &c.
Waring Bros.,
(Successors to WARING & KING)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IN
Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia address:
WARING BROTHERS & CO.,
jy1 267 Water street.

CENTRAL REFINING CO.
PETROLUM.
OFFICES,
No. 20 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh,
AND
307 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.
SATURDAY, January 23,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
VERY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
IN
GOODS FOR LADIES' WEAR!
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
We have just opened a large invoice of Black Alpacas at 35c, 37½c, 45, c50c per yard and upward, all of which will be found to be the best possible value for the prices named.
Black All-Wool Cashmeres,
At 87½c, $1.00 and upward, which will compare favorably with goods at from one-fourth to the third higher.
At 37½ cts, Black Empress Cloth, worth 62½c.
At 50 cts, Garnet Colored Silk Poplins, worth 87½c.
At $1, Real Silk French Poplins, worth $1.75.
Bargains in Fine Dress Goods, all kinds.
At 12½ cts, 15 cts, and 18¾ cts,
Very desirable Dark Dress Goods.
BARGAINS IN
Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
Choice Colored Dress Silks at very low prices.
Evening and Wedding Dress Silks, extra bargains.
Mourning Dress Goods, every description.
Children's Dress Goods, great variety.
Choice Tycoon Repps for Wrappers.
At 25c, All-Wool Figured Cashmeres for Wrappers, well worth 50c.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
LADIES' MADE-UP SUITS
In all Desirable Materials—Latest Styles.
At $2.50, Ladies' Felt Suits, worth $6.
THE LOWEST PRICES.
Ladies' and Children's Furs, all kinds.
Ladies' Jackets and Sacques, some very fine.
Paisley and Woolen Shawls.
Mourning Shawls, all qualities.
January 12th.
PREVIOUS TO OUR
Annual Inventory of Stock
WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING
LINES OF GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES!
Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Fancy Cashmere and Wool Hosiery.
Merino Vests and Drawers.
Scarlet and White All Wool Vests and Drawers.
Velveteen and Cloth Leggings.
Felt and Quilted Skirts.
Woolen Scarfs and Mufflers.
Hand Knit Breakfast Shawls.
Ladies' and Misses' Flannel and Felt House Sacques.
A small lot of Misses' Navy Blue Cloth Sailor Suits.
Ladies' Cloth Sacques and Misses' Jackets at less than cost

FINANCIAL.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Moyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, F. Haberman, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 26, 1875.

There was rather a better demand yesterday at the banks than is usual on Monday, but still not up to their ability to meet. The quiet condition of business has resulted in an accumulation of deposits that is now quite large. The opening of the Chamber of Commerce rooms, with a lunch and sufficable ceremonies, will be the event of to-day. It is understood that Congress will take no action on the financial message of the President. This will accord with the views of many. To have adopted the suggestion to buy our own notes at 90 cents on the dollar would have been a kind of repudiation, discreditable to the Government.

For week past the operations in stocks, and in some instances in stocks of lowest prices, is not of the least value, have been large, but how real the operations may have been we cannot answer. A New York paper notices the "stockticks into Wall street of a new method of gambling in stocks, specially adapted to the use of persons of small means and less wisdom. One per cent. is now the modest sum on the par value of a stock that is required to be deposited with a broker, as a guarantee or margin, instead of at least ten per cent., which was formerly demanded. On the old plan the gambler risked the entire value of the stock in which he dealt, whereas, but on the new one he can lose only the little sum he pays down. The system is simple and easily learned, the editor says, and promises to become as popular as faro or keno. Several brokers have issued little pamphlets describing the nature and advantages of this new invention. The possibilities of loss in doing business with them is strenuously denied, while the certainty of immense profits is portrayed in glowing colors. How far this mode of operating has obtained we cannot answer, but can add to those practicing on such a policy of course will be idle. There are plenty to swallow such baits though bankruptcy and ruin, as the consequence, were ever so apparent.

—The Treasury shipments of legal tenders and fractional currency for the week ending Saturday amounted to $3,770,609. The Treasury balances Saturday were—Currency, $10,913,674; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $46,560,000; coin, $71,706,239; including coin certificates, $27,609,100; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The customs receipts were $662,000. The Treasury operations for the week included a disbursement of $766,601 for interest, $245,000 in redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the receipt of $2,435,263 for gold certificates. The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Saturday $160,000 on account of interest and $144,000 in redemption of five-twenty bonds. Internal revenue receipts Saturday, $275,000; total for the month to date, $6,800,000; National Bank notes received for redemption, $550,000; national bank circulation outstanding, $347,807,090, of which $2,270,000 are gold notes. The Treasury holds $384,500,000 bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $16,500,000 to secure public deposits. The following dispatch is from Washington:—"The receipts from customs continue very light, the aggregate now being received being barely sufficient to meet the coin expenses of the Government. The department does not anticipate any material increase in the receipts for some time to come."

—The New York papers state that the Morris & Essex Railroad Company has recently executed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in trust, a consolidated mortgage covering its entire property. And it is further stated that three millions of the bonds issued under this mortgage have been taken by Drexel, Morgan & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., and J. S. Kennedy & Co., for account of their friends in this country and Europe. The principal and interest of each bond is guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company by special endorsement.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked
Gold	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s—1861—coupon	119	119⅛
5-20 1862	115¼	115½
20—1864	113¾	113⅞
" 1865	119⅛	119⅜
" 1865 new.	118⅜	118½
1867	119⅝	119¾
" 1868—coupons	119⅝	119¾
10-40's	113⅝	113¾
Currency 6's	119⅜	119½
New 5 per cents.	114⅛	114¼
20-40's—coupons	108	108¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102¼	102⅝
Erie	28⅝	28⅞
" pref.	98½	98⅝
St. Paul	37⅜	37¾
Do. Pref		78½
Michigan Southern	73⅜	73⅝
Do Central		84¼
North Western Common	44	44⅜
Do. Pref	58½	59
Rock Island	103⅛	103⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90⅛	90½
Pacific Mail	31⅜	31¾
Western Union Telegraph	73⅜	73¾
Ohio & Mississippi	28	28⅛
Union Pacific	36⅛	36⅜
Toledo & Wabash	15⅝	15⅞
Harlem	127	127½
Adams Express	99¼	99½
American Express	62¾	62⅞
U. S. Express	66	67½
W., Fargo & Co Express	81½	82
Fort Wayne		96½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21	21¾

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Ask.
P. R. R.	53⅝	
" " scrip	50½	
Reading	56⅛	56⅜
United Cos. of N. J.	131	131¼
Oil Creek	11⅝	
Lehigh Valley	61¾	62
Central Transportation		44
A. Y. R. R. 7-30	89½	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	84	

NEW YORK, January 25, 1875.

Money was 2, 3, and finally 2½; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. Sterling was dull at 486¼@486½ for sixty days, and 489@489 1-2 for sight. The customs receipts were $465,000. Gold was strong, opening at 112⅝, advancing to 112⅞, and closing 112⅞. The carrying rates were 1, 3, and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $231,000. The clearings were $37,000,000. Government bonds were strong. Railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were steady. In stocks, the chief business was in Western Union and Lake Shore, and at times there was considerable pressure to sell both. The market opened heavy and declined ½ to 2 per cent. The weakest stocks were Western Union, Lake Shore, Rock Island and Missouri Pacific. The latter broke to 46, but afterwards rallied to 47½. During the last hour of business the market was dull, with a rally in prices of ¼ to ⅝, but in final sales the market was weak again, and leading speculative shares closed at a decline of ⅛@⅜ from the best figures. The Lake Shore injunction was not dissolved to-day, as expected. The Judge still holds the papers. The United States Express Company declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable February 1st. The transactions aggregated 187,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Pacific Mail, 12,000 Western Union, 12,000 Northwest common, 9,000 Rock Island, 6,500 St. Paul common, 43,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Ohios, 5,500 Wabash, and 8,000 Union Pacific.

Government securities.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119¼; 5-20's of '62, 115⅜; do of '64, 117⅛; do of '65, 119⅝; do of '65, new, 118⅜; do of '67, 119⅝; do of '68, 119¾; new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, 113¾; currency 6s, 119¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 96; Tennessee, old, 82; do new, 82; Virginia, new, 53; do old 32; North Carolina, old, 37; do new, 16.

Stocks.—Canton, 60¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 73⅝; Quicksilver, 40; Adams Express, 99; Wells, Fargo &Co.'s Express, 82; American Express, 62¾; United States Express, 67; Pacific Mail 34⅜; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 28⅝; do preferred, 98; Hudson River, 127⅛; do preferred, 123; Michigan Central, 79; Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwestern common, 44¾; do preferred, 58; Rock Island, 103⅝; New Jersey Central, 106⅝; St. Paul, 37¾; do preferred, 78¾; Wabash 15; do, preferred, 29; Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Southern, 73⅝; do preferred, 98; Chicago & Alton, 105¾; do preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 28⅛; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 65; Burlington & Quincy, 109¾; Lake Shore, 73⅝; Panama, 84½; Illinois Central, 97½; Union Pacific, 36⅜; Central Pacific, 89½; Union, 81⅝; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108½.

LONDON, January 25—5 P. M.—Consols, 92¾@92¾; 5-20's of 1865, 103⅜; do '67, 107¾; do new 5's 10 2½; New York Centra 103; Erie 20¾; do preferred 46½.

PARIS, January 25.—Rentes 62f. 10c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1875.

Trade in general merchandise continues very dull and very unsatisfactory, and while an early change for the better is hoped for and expected, the indications just now are not very favorable for any decided or permanent improvement for the present. There has been considerable talk recently that the public had about concluded to accept the situation and go to work at the reduction, but there is nothing definite known in regard to the matter; the look-out may be one, two or three months the next as well as at present, and hold out for nothing. And until the iron mills and other manufacturing establishments start up, thereby furnishing employment for the hundreds, if not thousands, who are now out of employment, no decided or permanent improvement in general business can reasonably be expected. The prices of groceries are generally satisfactory, and the same is true of groceries and generally speaking the demand, as a rule, is confined to supplying immediate necessities, while as regards prices, there have been no important changes recently to which reference has not previously been made. There is a fair demand for the big 4 product, some dealers report that it is fully up to what it usually is at this particular time, notwithstanding prices are almost double what they were at this time last year.

ALE—There is no improvement to note in the general position of the market, which, to manufacturers, is rather discouraging. Prices unchanged; X at $5 ⅌ barrel to the country and $6 to the trade; XX, $10; India Ale, $11. Half bbls. in regular proportion.

ASHES—Trade continues very quiet, as it usually always is at this season of the year, but the prices remain firm and quotations unchanged: 2¼c; refined do., 4¼; Potash, 8 to 8½; Pearlash, 9; Black Lead, 6; Flour Spar, 1¾; Nitrate Soda, 3½.

APPLES—The demand has improved, but we are unable to report any advance in price, dealers preferring to work off their old stock at present prices before endeavoring to advance them. Choice York State, $2.25 per bbl; prime, $2; fair to good do, $1.75 @ $2; Western do, $1.50@1.75.

APPLE BUTTER—Very quiet with a large accumulation in the hands of commission merchants; choice, in kegs, 6c, with sales of good to prime at 5½@5¾c ⅌ gallon.

BEANS—Continue to drag along without any perceptible improvement in either price or demand; the country is liberal and prime for new are offered at $2 per bush., in lots, and $2.10@2.25 in a small way; medium, $1.80@2.

BUTTER—The receipts have fallen off materially and prices are a shade firmer, but the demand is not sufficiently large to warrant an advance. The consumption is very much lighter this season than usual, particularly by the bakers; choice quotable at 28c ⅌ lb; fair to prime, 26@28c; lower grades as to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull and as the season is about over, and dealers generally are shutting close out prices continue weak and drooping; we now quote at 3@3½c ⅌ lb.

BRESSA.—There appears to be no movement in this article; while it is true the supply in the hands of commission men is very small, there is no demand for it at present consequence, and, in the absence of sales, we continue to quote at 27@30 cents per pound.

BROOMS—We note a brisk demand at the advance; buyers are ordering freely, as even at the present prices, which are about ten per cent. higher than last month, there is a fair margin to manufacturers when the extravagantly high price of broom corn are considered, and a still further advance is looked for at an early day. Manufacturers East and West are forming combinations and raising their card prices. We quote Union Factory prices: No. 2, $1.50; No. 3, $2.50; No. 4, $3; No. 5, $3.50; No. 6, $4; No. 7, $4.50; Common, $4; No. 4 do, $4.25; Steamboat, $4.50, with the usual discount to the trade.

BROOM CORN—Demand not large but fair; we have since our last general report advices from the Ohio Broom Corn district, or most all of the corn there is now out of the hands of producers, and one prominent firm has only some 60 tons on hand, about one-fourth of the stock at this time last year, while other dealers who sold their entire stock in October, have since purchased at higher figures than the latter realized at that time. Reports from the west quote Broom Corn still held stiff at the advance, with more buyers than sellers. Sales here of choice green, 11½; good green, 10½@11; common, 9½@10; crooked, 8@9.

CEMENT, ETC., ETC.—Youghiogeny Cement, $1.10@1.20 ⅌ bbl; Louisville, $1.10@1.20; Portland, $5.50; Plaster, $7@7.50. Plaster—French's selected, $4@4.25; New York, $3.——; $6; Mills & Co.'s, $3.50; Fulton, $3.——; Cleveland, $3.——; Sawyer's, Fremont, $1.85@1.75. White Sand, $2.50@1.75 ⅌ ton.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There have been some changes made in the card recently, and we have revised and corrected our list accordingly. Trade continues very dull, and as is usually at this particular time, and no improvement can be looked for until the Spring business opens up. Following is the current quotations:

MANILA ROPE.	
½ in. diameter and upwards	15½cts. per lb.
⅜ and 7-16 in.	16 " "
¼ and 5-16 in.	17 " "
Hay, Stave and Lath Yarn	15 " "
Hay, Stave and Lath Rope	15 " "
WIRE ROPE AND CABLE.	
Hawser Laid	15½cts. per lb.
" Bolt Rope Yarns	17 " "
Sand Pump Rope	15½ " "
SISAL ROPE.	
½ inch diameter and upward	12½ cts. per lb.
⅜ " " "	13 " "
¼ and 5-16 in.	13½ " "
Hay twine	13 " "
Tarred lath twine	12 " "
JUTE ROPE.	
All sizes	11 cts per lb.
AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.	
Tarred Rope	14 cts per lb.
" Lath Yarn	13 " "
" Spun Yarns	12 " "
" Manilla	13 " "
" Houseline	19 " "
PACKING.	
American	13 to 18 cts per lb.
Russia	18 " "
Hemp	15 " "
Pat. Lubricating	20 and 25 " "
Sash and Roll Cord	20 to 35 " "

COTTON—Sales supplies, 1,282,000 bales.

COKE—The position of the market continues as it has been for months past, very unsatisfactory, and what is still worse, there appears to be little or no prospect of any early change for the better; we continue to quote nominally at $2.50 ⅌ ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CHEESE—While there has been no perceptible improvement to note in the demand, the general tone of the market is firmer and the tendency of the improved character of the advices from New York and Liverpool as well, and the indications are that prices will be sustained, and an advance within the next few weeks is not improbable. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at 15½@16c for prime Ohio, and 17½@18 for New York.

CANNED GOODS—The demand for goods of this character continues quite limited, owing to the season of the year, notwithstanding prices are lower now than they were early in the season; we continue to quote, in jobbing way, at $1.35@1.50 for Tomatoes; $1.35@1.50 for Peaches, and $1.50@1.70 for Corn.

CRANBERRIES—Are in light stock, but the supply is fully up to the demand, which is meagre; we continue to quote at $10@11 ⅌ bbl, the outside figure for fancy stock.

COPPER—There is no improvement to note in the demand for manufactured Copper, but it is believed there will be no change in raw Copper in sight, and if there was any activity it is probable manufactured would reflect the card for the product.

DRESSED HOGS—5@5½ ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The movement is light in this market; the local demand nearly begins here before March, and the present inquiry is either for other markets or speculative purposes. Dried Apples may be quoted from 4@5c, the latter figure for choice quarters, and the former for fair Penna., Ohio or Virginia fruit. Good lots find ready purchasers at their full value. Peaches in good demand, with only moderate offerings. Holders are confident and not disposed to press sales; choice halves bring 8½@9c; Blackberries quiet at 10½@11c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Drag, with an ample supply to meet current wants of the trade; strictly fresh, 22@23c. Pickled are in light demand and but few offering, quotable at 22@22c.

FLOUR—Remains steady and in moderate demand, without any quotable change in prices. Standard brands of white are from $5.75@6.25; transient brands, $5.50; extras, $4.50@4.75; superfine, $4.25 ⅌ bbl. Spring wheat flours, $5.25@5.50 for Western brands, and $5.50@5.75 for Minnesota.

GRAIN—The grain markets continue very dull, and as usual in such a state of affairs, the only way we have to notice is a slight increase in the receipts, which, until within the past few days, were very light. There has been no improvement in the demand, which is still confined entirely to supplying immediate wants; and, furthermore, but little change in prices. The market for yellow is nominally quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote at $1.15@1.18 for Penna. and Ohio, and $1.20@1.25 for outside and white. The latter quotation is simply nominal, as the product is cheaper relatively than the raw article, while yellow is little or no margin for profit; and, furthermore, those millers who are now or doubling up, can no longer get rebates, and have the ready money to pound down. There is a general complaining all around; butchers allege that they are making no money in selling fresh meat at their present prices; dealers complain that cattle are higher relatively at the source of supply than they are handling it here, and that they have not the desired result. Either this, or a very material shrinkage in the price of the raw article, of which there is not much prospect at this writing.

The Oil Barrel trade continues very dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; city make, ordinary size, $1.25; extra large size, $1.35.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 25, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine $4.25@4.62½.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 spring 90½c; No 2 do 85½c spot; 85¾c seller February; 87¾c seller March; No 3 82½@83½c. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 64½c cash; 64¼c seller February; 71¾c seller May; rejected 60@60¼c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 52c cash; 52⅝c seller March; rejected 49c. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 $1.26@1.30.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs firm; light $7.05@7.15; heavy $7.50@7.65. Pork: demand active and prices advanced; $18 cash; $18.62½ seller March. Lard steady and in moderate demand at $13.35 cash; $13.60 seller March. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6¼@6½c; short rib middles 9¼c; short clear 9⅜c; all loose, spot.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 94c.

On call Board in the afternoon wheat was firmer; 88¾c seller February; 87¾ seller March. Corn higher; 64⅜c seller February. Pork very strong; $18.62½ seller March; $18.87½ seller April. Lard steady and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Flour: more doing, but unchanged; receipts 8,000 bbls. Rye flour firm at $4.25@5.25. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat irregular and unsettled; receipts 24,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1.18@1.22; No 2 do $1.06@1.08; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1.06@1.21. Rye quiet at 90@90c. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn: moderate business and 3c lower; receipts 55,000 bushels; including western new 84@85c; white 85c; yellow 85 @86c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts 19,000 bushels. Hay steady and unchanged. Coffee firm at 19¾c. Sugar dull; prime 8¾c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 60@64c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Rosin firm at $3.90@3.95. Turpentine firm at 38 @38½c. Petroleum dull; refined 11½@12c; crude 9c. Eggs steady at 30@32c. Pork firm; new $19.45. Beef and Cut meats quiet. Middles firmer; long clear 9¼c. Lard: demand moderate, but heavy; prime steam 13⅝@13¾c. Butter steady at 17@30c for western. Cheese firm at 9@16c. Whisky lower at 97c. Clover seed steady at $11.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 25.—Flour steady; western super $4@4.50; do extra $4.65@5.00. Wheat quiet; amber $1.12@1.20; No 1 red $1.20; No 2 $1.10. Corn quiet and steady; mixed western 79¼c. Oats quiet but firm; white western 68c; mixed 64c. Rye dull at 97c@$1.03. Hay unchanged. Pork nominally $18.50@20.00. Bacon: shoulders 8½c; clear rib 11@11½c; hams 14@14½c. Lard 13¾@14c. Butter steady; good to choice tub and roll 25@28c. Petroleum nominal. Coffee steady and in good demand. Whisky nominally 98@98½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—Flour: some inquiry for Cuba; low grades very scarce; double $5.25; treble $5.50@5.75; choice $6@6.50. Corn: mixed 84c; yellow 85c; white 86@86c. Oats 70c; firm higher; $1.60. Hay dull; prime $24. Pork firmer at $19.50. Dry salt meats dull and drooping; 7, 7¼@10½c. Bacon: small stock; better jobbing demand; 8¾, 10@11½c. Hams dull at 12¾@14c. Lard dull; tierces packers 13¾c; refined 14¾c; keg 14½c. Sugar in good demand; light supply; firmer; common 6@6½c; fair to fully fair 6⅝@7½c; prime to choice 7¾@8½c. Molasses: supply moderate; demand light. Rice in demand; 4@5½c. Whisky firmer to prime qualities; good grades in demand; 93@95c. Coffee dull; Louisiana ordinary to prime 18@20c. Wheat nominal at 98c. Corn nominal 84.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.—Flour dull; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family extra $4.50@5.50; high grades $6@7.50. Wheat in fair demand; red $1.21@1.22; amber $1.22@1.23. Rye dull at 90c. Corn more active; yellow 79@80c; steady at 92c. Corn more active; yellow 79@80c; mixed western 76@77c. Oats quiet and steady; white 67c; mixed 63@66c. Petroleum nominal; crude in barrels 9c; do bulk 5¾c. Whisky steady; crude in barrels 93c; do bulk 5¾c. Whisky steady; a shade firmer at 94c. Butter dull; Penna 24@28c; western extra 26@28c; western firsts 24@26c. Cheese firm; western prime 14¼@15c. Eggs in good demand; western 30@31c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 25.—Cotton quiet at 14¾c. Flour, Rye and Oats steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1.05@1.12. Corn dull at 69@70c. Barley steady; fall $1.90@1.97. Oils unchanged. Eggs, butter, and cheese firm and unchanged. Pork active at $18.25. Lard active; steam 13½c; kettle steady at 13½@14c. Bulk meats a shade firmer at 6¾, 6¾, 9¾, 9¾@9¾c. Bacon firmer at 8, 10½@11½c. Green meats hold higher prices. Whisky dull and in moderate demand at 94c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, January 25.—Cotton dull and easier; middling 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 4,100 American. Bacon: sugar cured middles 43s. Shoulders 35s. Hams: long clear 52s. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 38s 3d@38s 9d.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 25.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; extra white Michigan $1.12½; amber Michigan $1.07½. No 2 red winter $1.01; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 4,100 American. Bacon: sugar cured middles 43s. Shoulders 35s. Hams: long clear 52s. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 38s 3d@38s 9d.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 25.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee 93½; No 2 83c. Corn dull and weak; No 2 in store 51c. Corn dull and lower; No 2 41c. Rye neglected and lower; No 1 in store 95c. Barley easier; No 2 in store $1.29; No 3 $1.12.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 25.—Flour quiet at $5.75@6. Wheat steady at $1.00@1.15. Corn steady; ear 60c; shelled 64@66c. Barley firm at $1.20@1.25. Oats steady at 56@57c in elevator. Rye steady at $1.06.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Rye and Barley dull but unchanged. Corn dull at 62½@64c. Oats dull at 55@55½c. Whisky steady at 94c. Pork dull at $18.25. Dry salt and bacon unchanged. Lard firmer at 13½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 25.—Cotton dull at 12¾ @13¼c. Flour quiet at $4.50@6.00. Wheat steady at $1.15. Corn quiet at 58c. Oats quiet at 52½c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.00.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 25.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn weak and unchanged. Oats firmer and unchanged. Petroleum steady; standard white 9¾c; Ohio State test 10½c; small lots 10@2c higher.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 25.—Cotton quiet at 13¾@13¾c. Flour dull and provisions quiet but unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 98c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 25.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour dull at $4.75@7.25. Corn quiet at 65@66c. Oats quiet at 50@52c. Lard quiet at 14@15c. Bacon scarce; sides 11½@12c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 25.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1.20. Corn and Barley unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 25.—Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged in car lots.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Beeves: fresh offerings 4,580 head, making 9,470 head for the week, against 14,890 last week. The additions were ruled dull throughout yesterday and to-day, and closed weak at a decline for the week of ½@¾c; Texans ranged at 7½@8½c; Illinois, Iowa and Missouri steers, rough to prime; common to extra native steers 9½@11¾c, and a few tops sold at 13½@13¾c. Sheep: receipts yesterday and to-day 10,400 head; shipments 1,200 head. The week, against 25,050 last week; market fair for choice sheep, but dull and weak for common to fair; closing dull at 6@6½c for choice; choice to fancy 7@7½c. Some receipts 12,000 head, making 22,000 for the week, against 37,940 last week; dressed firm at 9½@9¾c for city; 7¾@8c for country.

CHICAGO, January 25.—Cattle: receipts 2,200 head, making, with those left over from Saturday, 4,000 head; market quiet; shade grades held firm, but others weak; No 1 steers $5.25@5.50; No 2 do $4.75@5.00; choice cows $3.75@4.00; no extra offered; stockers $2.75@3.75. Hogs: receipts 12,000 head; shipments 1,200 head. Hogs: receipts 7,500 head; market active to extent of 10@15c; prices firm and higher at $5.80@7.25 for inferior to fair; good to choice $7.30@7.60. Sheep: receipts 1,100 head; market more active and prices firmer; $3.75@5.50 for poor to choice; shipments 1,400 head.

ST. LOUIS, January 25.—Hogs firmer; Yorkers $8@8½c. Cattle dull and weak; prime to choice 5@5½c; good 5¼@5½c; fair or good Texan steers 3¾@4¼c.

CINCINNATI, January 25.—Hogs: receipts 1,160; market firm; packing $5.15@5.50; receipts to fair $6.80@7.10; good packing and butchers $7.15@7.30; all sold; shipments 109.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Cotton dull at 13¾@ 13¾c; futures closed quiet; sales of 25,500 bales; January 13@13 1-32c; February 13@13 1-32c; March 13 9-32@13 5-16c; April 13 13-32@13 7-16c; May 13 15-16@13 31-32c; June 14 3-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—Cotton: demand moderate; sales of 3,[illegible] bales; prices irregular; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13¼@13¾c; low middling to strict do 13¾@14c; good middling to middling fair 14@14¼c; receipts 4,[illegible] bales; exports to Great Britain 3,440 bales; continent 1,[illegible] bales; coastwise 1,817 bales; stock 300,[illegible] bales.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 25.—There was an irregular market for cotton goods, with large transactions in fine and heavy brown at firm prices, and medium bleached shirtings at irregular rates. Wide sheetings and cotton flannels were reduced to 10c, and Ballou to 9½c. Stripped and Lancaria fine brown sold to-day at 12½c. Print cloths unchanged. Woolens are less active. Hosiery is in improved request. Hill and Great Falls 2 bleached shirtings are up to 12c.

PORK PACKERS.

J. L. DUNSEATH.....JOHN NEELY.

J. L. DONSEATH & CO.,
Pork Packers,
AND DEALERS IN
Provisions, Lard Oil and Refined Lard,
301 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sugar-Cured Hams, Dried Beef.
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WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Laing & McKallip,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!
Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.
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PITTSBURGH.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GROCERIES, TEAS,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

Flour! Flour!
PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1875.

The Crude market continues firm, notwithstanding the dull and depressed condition of the product, and prices are still tending upward; immediate shipment quoted at $1.27½@1.30 per bbl. Refined continues very dull, and prices are nominally unchanged; quoted at 9½@9¾c on cars here to go to Baltimore, although it is alleged, that, calculating the cost from this it will be seen that the profit of a refiner would sell at current rates, the poorer he would be, hence there are but very few, if any, offers to sell at current rates. Naphtha is also quoted at 11¾, and Philadelphia at 11¾. We think, however, that refined will have to go higher, and the fact that the production has been very largely curtailed here, and we presume that the same is true elsewhere, will sooner or later bring about the desired result. Either this, or a very material shrinkage in the price of the raw article, of which there is not much prospect at this writing.

The Oil Barrel trade continues very dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; city make, ordinary size, $1.25; extra large size, $1.35.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 25, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine $4.25@4.62½.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 spring 90½c; No 2 do 85½c spot; 85¾c seller February; 87¾ c seller March; No 3 82½@83½c. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 64½c cash; 64¼c seller February; 71¾c seller May; rejected 60@60¼c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 52c cash; 52⅝c seller March; rejected 49c. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 $1.26@1.30.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs firm; light $7.05@ 7.15; heavy $7.50@7.65. Pork: demand active and prices advanced; $18 cash; $18.62½ seller March. Lard steady and in moderate demand at $13.35 cash; $13.60 seller March. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6¼@6½c; short rib middles 9¼c; short clear 9⅜c; all loose, spot.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 94c.

On call Board in the afternoon wheat was firmer; 88¾c seller February; 87¾ seller March. Corn higher; 64⅜c seller February. Pork very strong; $18.62½ seller March; $18.87½ seller April. Lard steady and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Flour: more doing, but unchanged; receipts 8,000 bbls. Rye flour firm at $4.25@5.25. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat irregular and unsettled; receipts 24,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1.18@1.22; No 2 do $1.06@1.08; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1.06@1.21. Rye quiet at 90@90c. Barley and Malt quiet. Corn: moderate business and 3c lower; receipts 55,000 bushels; including western new 84@85c; white 85c; yellow 85 @86c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts 19,000 bushels. Hay steady and unchanged. Coffee firm at 19¾c. Sugar dull; prime 8¾c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 60@64c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Rosin firm at $3.90@3.95. Turpentine firm at 38 @38½c. Petroleum dull; refined 11½@12c; crude 9c. Eggs steady at 30@32c. Pork firm; new $19.45. Beef and Cut meats quiet. Middles firmer; long clear 9¼c. Lard: demand moderate, but heavy; prime steam 13⅝@13¾c. Butter steady at 17@30c for western. Cheese firm at 9@16c. Whisky lower at 97c. Clover seed steady at $11.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 25.—Flour steady; western super $4@4.50; do extra $4.65@5.00. Wheat quiet; amber $1.12@1.20; No 1 red $1.20; No 2 $1.10. Corn quiet and steady; mixed western 79¼c. Oats quiet but firm; white western 68c; mixed 64c. Rye dull at 97c@$1.03. Hay unchanged. Pork nominally $18.50@20.00. Bacon: shoulders 8½c; clear rib 11@11½c; hams 14@14½c. Lard 13¾@14c. Butter steady; good to choice tub and roll 25@28c. Petroleum nominal. Coffee steady and in good demand. Whisky nominally 98@98½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—Flour: some inquiry for Cuba; low grades very scarce; double $5.25; treble $5.50@5.75; choice $6@6.50. Corn: mixed 84c; yellow 85c; white 86@86c. Oats 70c; firm higher; $1.60. Hay dull; prime $24. Pork firmer at $19.50. Dry salt meats dull and drooping; 7, 7¼@10½c. Bacon: small stock; better jobbing demand; 8¾, 10@11½c. Hams dull at 12¾@14c. Lard dull; tierces packers 13¾c; refined 14¾c; keg 14½c. Sugar in good demand; light supply; firmer; common 6@6½c; fair to fully fair 6⅝@7½c; prime to choice 7¾@8½c. Molasses: supply moderate; demand light. Rice in demand; 4@5½c. Whisky firmer to prime qualities; good grades in demand; 93@95c. Coffee dull; Louisiana ordinary to prime 18@20c. Wheat nominal at 98c. Corn nominal 84.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.—Flour dull; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family extra $4.50@5.50; high grades $6@7.50. Wheat in fair demand; red $1.21@1.22; amber $1.22@1.23. Rye dull at 90c. Corn more active; yellow 79@80c; mixed western 76@77c. Oats quiet and steady; white 67c; mixed 63@66c. Petroleum nominal; crude in barrels 9c; do bulk 5¾c. Whisky steady; crude in barrels 93c; do bulk 5¾c. Whisky steady; a shade firmer at 94c. Butter dull; Penna 24@28c; western extra 26@28c; western firsts 24@26c. Cheese firm; western prime 14¼@15c. Eggs in good demand; western 30@31c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI,

HOME NEWS.

NOTICE.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, the leading pape of the city, is delivered by Carriers and Agents to subscribers at 15 *cents per week*. AS A COMMERCIAL paper, the GAZETTE is recognized by our MERCHANTS as *the only reliable and correct one published in the city*. ITS MARKET REPORTS are always full, and are taken as the STANDARD by both buyers and sellers. ITS LIVE STOCK REPORTS are complete in all respects. It contains daily a large amount of RIVER NEWS, and all river men, to be thoroughly posted, must read the GAZETTE.

Family Paper.

It is the best Family Paper published in the city. Its columns contain all the local events of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and surrounding towns. It is free from all objectionable reading matter unfit to be read in the family circle. Our *Special Correspondents* at Washington and Harrisburg will keep its readers thoroughly posted on all that transpires at these two Capitals. *Important Telegraph News*, from all parts of the *United States and Europe*, will be found in the GAZETTE daily.

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On the Railroads.

The GAZETTE will be found on all trains of the different Railroads running in and out of this city. If any of our friends when traveling cannot buy the GAZETTE on the train, they will confer a favor by dropping us a line informing us of the fact.

Republican's Meeting.

A meeting of Republicans will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock, at the O'Hara school house, for the purpose of suggesting candidates for the coming election.

Notice.

The Rev. L. H. Abrams, of New York city, will lecture in Christ M. E. church, on Penn street, on Thursday evening, January 28th, 1875, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Theme, "Fashionable Dissipation, or the Duty of American Ladies in the Temperance Reform." Tickets 50 cents. Lecture under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., for the relief of the suffering of our city.

Not Frozen.

In our notice of the fire at the Bishop's house, in yesterday's GAZETTE, it was stated that the fire-plug was frozen. Superintendent Atkinson, of the Monongahela, overseers of the street hands in the service of the Water Works, both assure us that the plug referred to was not frozen as stated, and they further assure us that upon careful daily inspection they know that not one of all the plugs in the city are frozen, or otherwise disabled. This is as it should be and as Messrs. Atkinson and Montgomery are resolved it shall continue to be.

TEMPERANCE.

Resolutions Relative to the Repeal of the Local Option Law.

The regular weekly meeting of the Temperance Alliance was held at their rooms on Penn avenue, yesterday morning, Rev. Mr. Ormond in the chair. After hearing a number of reports, the bill before the House of Representatives favoring the repeal of the Local Option law was read and a committee consisting of Revs. E. E. Swift, Ormond and W. H. Phipps, were appointed to draft resolutions opposing the repeal of said law. The committee retired, and after being absent for a short time, returned with the following:

WHEREAS, The present Local Option Law is an agreement entered into between the Legislature and the people, for the term of three years, and

WHEREAS, The repeal of the same, except with the consent of both parties concerned in its enaction, would be a breach of faith: Therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly protest against the effort in the present Legislature for its repeal.

Resolved, Secondly, That we expect our Representatives in the present Legislature, to oppose its repeal and to sustain the present Local Option law; and

Resolved, thirdly, That a mass convention of all who are opposed to such repeal of the present Local Option law be called to meet in the Alliance rooms, in Pittsburgh, on Monday, February 1st, 1875, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Resolved, further, That the ministers of the city and county be requested to publish this call from their pulpits next Sabbath.

The above was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

A SKINNER

Sentenced to Jail for One Year, but Subsequently Transferred to Claremont.

Last Saturday morning Deputy Sheriff Charlton, of Washington county, took George Skinner, a colored man, to Claremont for a term of imprisonment to continue one year. He had been tried on a charge of larceny in the court of common pleas, Judge Acheson, who sentenced him to imprisonment in the county jail after his conviction. The Commissioners afterward made arrangements whereby the prisoner was transferred to the Claremont jail, and the county during his term of confinement.

The circumstances under which he was convicted were as follows: It appears that a woman residing in Washington county wanted to obtain a situation as chambermaid from Mansfield, but could not order it on account of being unable to write. She accordingly procured the services of Skinner to make the order for her, and stood by to see that he followed her directions. She gave him a ten dollar bill to enclose in the letter to pay for the exhilerating balm after which she used great precaution to see that the letter was properly mailed. Skinner knowing she could not read, as is alleged, wanted to get hold of the filthy lucre, and directed the letter to himself. The woman took the missive to the office and mailed it, as she thought, to the keeper of the ardent, but was soon followed by her confiding, private secretary, who lifted the epistle and gobbled its contents. On learning the facts afterward, an information was brought by the woman against Skinner letter writer and on being tried he was convicted and sentenced as stated. The "Skinner" thinks his confidence operation a dear job since his incarceration.

SELLING THE SEATS.

A Lively Auction Sale at Library Hall. How the Seats for The Relief Opera Were Sold.

Yesterday morning a goodly company of benevolent folks whose purses were plethoric enough to enable them to carry out their philanthropic ideas, assembled at Library Hall to take part in the auction sale of seats, for the entertainment to be given on Thursday night, by the Gounod Club.

The fact that the entertainment is to be given for the benefit of the poor of the city and the funds to be distributed by the Ladies' Relief Association called out a generous emulation to make the sale a success, and a success it proved to be beyond even the most sanguine expectations.

The genial McIlvaine, prompt to the hour, swung his hammer at ten o'clock. After a few remarks, expressive of a hope that the hearts of the ladies of the Association would be cheered by rich returns from the sale, that they might go on in their charitable work with means to relieve the distressed, he called for a bid for the first choice.

There seemed to be a hesitancy in opening the ball, when Mr. John Scott made the first bid at $5, which was promptly responded to by Dr. Hostetter, of Hostetter & Smith, with a bid of $25. Then Messrs. Harris & Ewing, bid $50, and from this point up, the fight was between the two Doctors, each bidding an advance of $50 until Dr. Harris called out $500, when the round of applause was almost deafening. Here there was a lull until Dr. Hostetter bid $550, which was promptly followed by $600 from Dr. Harris, at which point the latter withdrew from the contest, and the choice seat was finally knocked down to Dr. Hostetter at $650 amidst scouts of applause.

The bid for the second choice was then called for and again the two disciples of Esculapius entered the arena. This time the tables were turned and Dr. Harris came off victor, securing the choice for $150.

The third choice inspired a contest between Dr. Hostetter and Mr. Wm. Thaw, and the Doctor made up for his defeat in the previous round by securing the choice for $190.

At this point there was an interesting episode in the proceedings, the presentation from Mrs. Wade—who occupied a private box—of a beautiful and fragrant bouquet of large dimensions to Dr. Hostetter, the purchaser of the first choice. The bouquet was presented by Mr. Wm. McCreery, and received by the Doctor with appropriate grace.

The bidding was then resumed and went on spiritedly for some time in the following order: 4th, J. H. McMasters one seat at $75; 5th, Wm. Thaw, four seats, $80 each; 6th, Jno. B. Jackson, two seats, $30 each; 7th, Chas. Linford, one seat, $25; 8th, Jno. McCreery, one seat, $25; 9th, Jno. Scott, two seats, $25 each; 10th, Wm. McCreery, two, $25 each; 11th, Wm. Thaw, five seats, $20 each; 12th, Wm. Thaw, one seat, $25; 13th, W. J. Kountz, four seats, $25 each; 14th, D. Aiken, two seats, $15 each; 15th, James Chambers, three seats, $15 each; 16th, B. L. Wood, Jr., two seats, $10 each; 17th, Wm. Thaw, five seats, $10; 18th, L. McClintock, three seats, $10 each.

After the eighteenth choice was offered the price remained at five dollars, and at this rate the following persons purchased: Wm. Thaw, fourteen seats; Geo. I. Whitney, ten; David Aiken, Jr., one Wm. McCreery, six; Jos. Horne, six; John King, four; D. W. C. Bidwell, two. Two persons announcing themselves as "cash" took two each. Quite a number of others purchased ticket at five dollars each.

Mr. Thaw took a large number of additional seats at a premium of $5.00 each (making the ticket and premium $7.50), intending to donate them to such ladies of musical taste as would not otherwise be able to be present. His purchases aggregated about $1,500.

A large number of seats were then taken at a premium of $3.50, or $5.00 including admission fee.

The sale was an entire success, the premium, together with the regular price of tickets, aggregating nearly $3,000, and the ladies were naturally jubilant over its success. We understand that other seats will be offered to the highest bidder this morning at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Wood street. This afternoon the regular sale of seats will commence at Kleber Bros., Wood street.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

The Pennsylvania Contract Before Councils Again—No Final Action Reached—New Members of the Board of Health Elected—The Street Commissioner of the Sixth District Finally Agreed Upon.

Pittsburgh Councils held a semi-monthly meeting, Monday afternoon, January 25th, 1875.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS,.....President.
E. S. MORROW,.....Clerk.

This board was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, by President Gross.

Present—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Anderson, Arnholt, Atkinson, Atterbury, Ballantine, Barckley, Bates, Braun, Breed, Brown, Buckley, Chislett, Clark, Dannels, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, Doyle, Epping, Evens, Fetterman, Fox, Froehlich, Haines, Harrison, Holliday, House, Hunter, Keebler, Kerr, Kestner, Knapp, Liddell, Littell, Metzgar, Mitchell, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, McCombs, MacConnell, McClurg, McGimpsey, Negley, O'Neil, Perry, Rafferty, Ray, Scheck, Schild, Scully, Shipton, Spahr, Weldon, Taylor, Macfarlane, A. H. Gross, President.

Absent—Messrs. Ahlhorn, Bissell, Goldthorpe, Howard, Jeremy, Jones, Kernan, Meyer, Waring, Smith.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Business from the Finance Committee was first in order.

Mr. SHIPTON stated that the proposed act of Assembly with reference to a more speedy and safe collection of taxes which had been referred to them had been by the committee referred to a sub-committee who were not yet ready to report. The committee therefore reported progress. The report of the committee was accepted.

Mr. SHIPTON offered an ordinance for the creation of a street improvement sinking fund—amendatory to the original ordinance passed Nov. 4, 1872.

The ordinance under a suspension of the rules was passed finally.

Also, a resolution in favor of the payment of a bill of $300 to Henry Malker,—being a compromise on a judgment of $500, obtained against the city.

The resolution was passed finally.

Mr. SHIPTON also presented a report from the Gas Committee, reporting their organization for 1875, by the election of Mr. John Shipton as chairman.

The chair read a communication from the Board of Health setting forth that there were five vacancies in the Board, which should be at once filled.

The communication was received and filed.

Mr. ANDERSON reported the organization of the Ordinance Committee for 1875, by the election of Mr. Wm. Anderson as Chairman.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONTRACT.

Mr. ANDERSON then presented with negative recommendation the ordinance with reference to a repeal of the ordinance granting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, certain privileges. The committee also favored an extension of the time for completing the contract.

The report was received and filed.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved that Councils proceed to a consideration of the ordinance, and that the original ordinance be first read.

The motion was carried.

The Clerk then read the original ordinance.

Mr. AIKEN offered a resolution requesting the Ordinance Committee to prepare an ordinance extending the time of the contract until January, 1876.

The Chair stated that the question could be reached by a motion to approve the recommendation of the committee.

Mr. AIKEN then withdrew the resolution and moved to approve the report.

Mr. BALL spoke at length in a lengthy speech against the motion, and in favor of the repeal of the contract with the railroad company. He cited the ordinances that had been passed by the City Councils in past years, from 1843, giving privileges to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and argueing that the railroad company had never complied with the conditions of any of the ordinances. They got all the privileges and then backed out of the fulfillment of their part of the contract. He thought it was about time that the city protected its rights. This last ordinance was only a repetition of the scores of other contracts that had been made with this company. The railroad company got all the benefits, and the city got nothing, and the people had become tired of this kind of work and wanted it stopped.

Mr. RAFFERTY followed in the same strain, and cited instances where the company had failed to fulfill its part of contracts.

He also presented a petition signed by 1,500 persons against the ordinance to vacate any portion of Grant street. He thought the voice of the people ought to be heeded. He objected to robbing one part of the city for the advantage of another section.

Councils had a right to repeal this ordinance, according to the opinion of the City Solicitor, and the Councilmen would be recreant to their trust if they did not embrace the opportunity to get back the property of the city which had been improperly given away.

Mr. ANDERSON contended that the main question before the Council was, whether the city would be benefited by repealing this contract. He thought it would not, but would rather be the loser. Councils had given this matter deliberation, and had heard all the arguments on both sides, and after a full discussion in Councils and in the public prints, the ordinance had been adopted. He believed that would be the judgment of the Councils again, if the whole matter was to come up for another consideration.

Mr. SHIPTON said he could corroborate all that had been said of the failure of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to fulfill its part of past contracts, but the question was as to the present contract. In reference to that he contended that according to its provisions the city had gotten the worst of the bargain.

The discussion was here interrupted and Councils went into Joint Session.

After the Joint Session Select Council resumed business.

Several motions were made to adjourn.

Mr. SHIPTON claimed the floor as he had been speaking when the Councils went into Joint Session.

The Chair decided he was in order.

Mr. SHIPTON continued his remarks briefly, urging the repeal of the contract.

The Council then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY,.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH,.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order at the usual hour and the following members answered to their names at roll call: Messrs. Aull, Bell, Boucher, Connelly, Cuthbert, Conway, Flinn, Fulton, Fox, Frank, Finnerty, Foley, Felker, Glass, Hahn, Hogle, Hughes, Kerr, Knowland, Laughran, Mears, Morrison, Perchment, Powers, Pauline, Reilly, Rowswell, Robinson, Semple, Siebert, Shaltenbrand, Smith, Thompson, Torrence, Wainwright, West, Young, and President Negley.

The following gentlemen were absent: Messrs. Bindley, Boyd, Kurtz, Meyran, Rolfe, Robbins.

On motion of Mr. West the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The following business was submitted on the call of the wards:

Mr. BOOTH, petition relative to damages on Second avenue, at Everson & McCrum's gate. Referred.

Mr. THOMPSON, ordinance regulating the number of police officers. Referred.

Mr. KERR, ordinance fixing the pay of the police. Referred.

Mr. FLINN, petition for the vacation of Stevenson's alley in the Sixth ward. Referred.

Mr. WEST, petition of Andrew Strain for exoneration from the payment of over assessed taxes. Referred.

Also, petition of Margaret Hogan for relief from taxation.

Mr. PAULINE, petition of Jacob Mack for exoneration from double assessment. Referred.

Mr. ROBINSON, petition for the grading of Main street, South Side, from Carson street to the Ohio river. Referred.

The oath of office was administered to Mr. J. C. Reilly, of the Fifth ward.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. FULTON presented the report of the Street Committee, which was received and filed. He also submitted the Viewers' report on the Webster street sewer.

Mr. KERR presented a remonstrance against the report, and it was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. AULL, submitted the report of the Survey Committee. Received and filed.

Mr. THOMPSON, report of the Police Committee. Received and filed.

Mr. GLASS, report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. Received and filed.

Mr. FRANK, report of Committee on Claims and Accounts. Received and filed.

Mr. FOX, report of Printing Committee. Received and filed.

Mr. ROLFE, report of Bridge Committee. Received and filed.

Mr. WEST, report of Appeals Committee. Received and filed.

Unfinished business was taken up as follows:

Ordinance locating Robinson street, South Side. Passed.

Ordinance authorizing the assessment of damages on Hiland avenue, between Penn avenue and the new Water Works. Passed.

Ordinance creating the office of City Physician and fixing the salary of the same. Referred back to the Police Committee.

Resolution confirming Chas. Ott as Commissioner *pro tem.* of the Sixth street district. Passed.

Business from Select Council was taken up and all concurred in.

Viewers' report on the opening of Brownsville avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. FINNERTY, resolution for ordinance to instruct the Board of Viewers to assess benefits for culvert under Main street, Sixteenth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. ROWSWELL, report of the Railroad Committee. Received and filed.

CITY PRINTING.

Mr. FOX called up the ordinance to carry into effect section 9 of the Wallace bill, regulating the awarding of contracts for municipal printing, and governing the printing of the *Municipal Record*. Passed.

Also, ordinance regulating the letting of public printing and prescribing the manner of doing the same.

Mr. KERR moved to amend by striking out of the ordinance the words "character, standing and circulation," which the bill provides shall be taken into consideration by the committe in awarding contracts. The motion was lost.

On the call of the ayes and nays the ordinance was passed by a vote of 25 to 3.

Mr. AULL, resolution authorizing the City Solicitor to forward to Harrisburg an Act of Assembly giving to the City of Pittsburgh the right to regulate and license pawn brokers. Passed.

Mr. SEIBERT presented the resignation of Jno. Robbins as a member of Common Council from the Thirty-first ward. Accepted, and a resolution for a special election to fill the vacancy was passed.

Mr. FULTON, ordinance for a bridge on Sylvan avenue extension, over Watson's hollow.

Mr. WEST moved to refer it to the Board of Viewers.

Mr. THOMPSON amended that it be referred to the Board of Viewers in conjunction with the Road Committee. Adopted.

Mr. BOUCHER presented the report on taxation of the sub-committee of the Taxpayers' Union. Referred to the sub-committee of the Finance Committee, which has the Bigelow bill under consideration.

Mr. FOX, resolution directing the erection of three gas lamps on Thirty-seventh street, in the Fifteenth ward. Referred.

President NEGLEY read a communication from the Board of Health, stating that there were five vacancies in that body, which it was incumbent upon Councils to fill. Common Council accordingly went into joint session with the Select branch to hold an election for that purpose.

Upon the return from joint session Common Council adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

The members of the Common Branch assembled in the Select Council Chamber, when the Joint Session was called to order by President Gross, of the Select Branch.

The Clerk read a communication from the Board of Health setting forth that there were five vacancies in the Board. The first three were occasioned by the expiration of the terms of Messrs. Edward House, W. D. Bays and Hugh Hamilton, Jr., and the two latter by the resignations of Mr. Matthew Edwards and Dr. M. A. Arnholt.

The communication was received and filed.

The Chair stated that the election to fill these vacancies was in order.

Mr. LITTELL moved that the persons receiving the three highest ballots in the successful list be declared entitled to the long term, and the next two entitled to the short term.

The motion was carried.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Among the nominees were Messrs. J. G. McCandless and Dr. Wm. Wade. They were withdrawn, however, the first being ineligible because of holding one office, and the second because of having a contract to sell land to the Board.

The roll was then called with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

W. J. Asdale	90	W. H. Mechling	41
Addison Arthurs	80	J. F. Slagle	89
J. H. McCann	89	Dr. Brewster	2
J. J. Thomas	89		

Messrs. Asdale, Thomas and Slagle being the highest, were declared elected for three years, and Messrs. Thomas and McCann were elected for the one year term.

Mr. FULTON moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. WEST moved to go into an election for Street Commissioner of the Sixth District. Carried.

Nominations were then made.

The chair announced that it would require 60 votes to elect.

The ballot resulted as follows:

K. T. O'Conner	34	Chas. Ott	34
J. G. Conner	21	James Grady	1
		Jas. M. Neely	4

Mr. DANNELLS moved that all but the two highest on the list be dropped. Carried.

A second ballot was then entered into with the following result:

O'Conner	43	Ott	51

The chair announced that there was yet no election.

A third ballot was then taken with the following result:

O'Conner	40	Ott	54

A fourth ballot was then proceeded with, resulting as follows:

O'Conner	30	Ott	63

The chair announced the election of Mr. Ott, and the Joint Session adjourned.

THE EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

Meeting Last Night to Suggest Names to be Voted on at the Primary Elections.

The Republican voters of the Eighth ward assembled in the Franklin street school house last night for the purpose of suggesting names of candidates to be voted on at the primary elections, for the different offices.

The meeting organized by calling Mr. Jacob H. Walter to the chair, Mr. John G. Bryant to act as Secretary.

The following names were then suggested for the different offices:

Select Council—John Knowland, J. Guy McCandless.

Common Council—William Kerr, Wm. Moore, Charles H. Reade, Charles Martin, John S. Lambie.

Alderman—William H. Graham, William Shore, Sr., Henry Wilson, Samuel S. Trieblev.

Constable—John H. Willingmeyer, James McFetridge.

Assessor—George Windless, Alexander McCleary, Alexander Scanor.

School Director—Daniel J. Heathe.

ELECTION OFFICERS.

First District—Judge—William K. Hart, James Parks. Inspector—Edwin Bardsley. District Assessor—A. J. Reynolds.

Second District—Judge—John Wallace, Samuel Scott. Inspectors—Marshall Johnston, Alexander Rouse. District Assessor—Edward Shore.

Third District—Judge—John G. Dunn. Inspectors—James E. Stevenson, J. O. Brown. District Assessor—A. Bell.

Fourth District—Judge—John G. Bryant. Inspectors—Joseph Marshall, Wm. H. Glenn, W. J. Price. District Assessor—George H. Heaps, George Bailey.

On motion the meeting was decided that the primary election be held the second Tuesday in February.

On motion a printing committee of five were apointed consisting of the following gentlemen: Col. Kilgore, Mr. Bryant, Gee. Booth, James Booth, and Jacob Walters.

On motion it was decided to hold the primaryries in their respective districts.

The election board was directed to allow no one to vote at the primaries who is not on the register of the district, or cannot furnish satisfactory evidence that he is a resident of the ward.

A motion was made and carried that the election officers be sworn.

Adjourned.

A BREAKUP.

Pittsburgh Barges Caught in the Ice at Cincinnati.

The ice in the river at Cincinnati gave way on Sunday afternoon while some men and boys were enjoying themselves by skating. Happily the skaters perceived their danger in time, and escaped to the shore before the grand crash came.

"In figuring up the losses the Cincinnati *Commercial* notes the following losses to Pittsburghers:

Twelve barges of Pittsburgh coal broke loose from Daggett's Landing, just above the mouth of Mill Creek, at 4 P. M. They were shoved out in the Ohio by the freshet out of Mill Creek. Three of the barges sank within one hundred yards of the landing. Two others are in a sinking condition, with poor prospects of saving the balance of the fleet. Daggett also lost two coal boats and shanty barges. The loss on coal alone to Mr. Daggett is estimated at $7,000. The twelve barges contained 144,000 bushels of coal. The barges belong to Jos. Walton, John Penny and Lynn & Wood, of Pittsburgh, and one to Val. I. Collins, of Cincinnati. Cochnower's fleet of twenty barges broke loose from the foot of Harriet street, and dropped down on Zimmerman & Co.'s fleet, lying immediately below, breaking all the lines of the latter save two, when the tugboat without straining any damage up to a late hour last night. Four empty coal barges of Joseph Walton's broke loose from the gas works and floated off down the river. The fleet in Fleming & Co.'s harbor, below Mill Creek, are all safe, together with the fleet of forty barges at Sands & McCoy's landing, opposite Fleming's. Nothing was lost at Widmer & Brosmer's, or on the Kentucky shore. Above the city all of the coal fleet is reported safe. Two empty barges drifted against the piers of the Newport bridge, and were badly stove up at both ends.

The towboat Coal Valley had one barge sunk last evening, and one or two damaged. She is lying at Mueller's elevator, foot of Mill street.

The ice with these exceptions moved off without doing any material damage.

THE ALLEGHENY PARKS.

What They Have Cost The City of Allegheny.

Most persons in this vicinity remember the bare, and we might say, almost filthy appearance of what is known as The Common Ground, in Allegheny city, but which has been transformed during the past ten years, through the liberality of the citizens of Allegheny, and the care and taste of the Park Commissioner, into a public Park, that the city can well be proud of. This great improvement of course, required a large amount of money, and as but few of the citizens of Allegheny know just how much it did cost, we give the annexed detailed statement of the expenditures, which was prepared by Controller Brown, for his annual statement of the assets and liabilities of Allegheny city:

Premiums work, etc	$ 4,418 89
Grading, shaping and ornamenting grounds, and on finished grounds	153,249 96
Fencing	5,116 61
Fountains	23,589 46
Monuments	7,073 31
Bridges	5,749 69
Lake	4,73 60
Roads, walks and drainage	44,624 09
Water and gas supply	14,697 46
New greenhouse	12,196 38
Tools	2,845 38
Miscellaneous, including Park Police force	53,289 80
Total cost to date	$327,324 63

MORTUARY REPORT.

The Death Rate Last Week in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

The number of deaths in this city last week as reported by Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, was 71, as follows:

CAUSES OF DEATH—Alcoholism 1; accident by burn 2; accident by railroad 3; capillary bronchitis 3; cerebritis 1; cerebro-spinal fever 1; consumption 9; convulsions 1; croup 1; diarrhœa 1; heart disease, morbid 1; dysentery 1; erysipelas 1; embolism 1; typhoid fever 1; scarlet fever 7, fracture of base of skull 1; gastro enteritis 1; heart, fatty, 1; hemiplegia 1; imperforate rectum 1; congestion of the liver 1; congestion of the lungs 2; meningitis 1; premature birth 1; pneumonitis 14; pericarditis 1; peritonitis 1; puerperal convulsions 1; smallpox 1; congenital syphilis 1; tonsilitis 1; traumatism 1; unknown 2; whooping cough 2. Total—71.

COLOR—White 69; colored 2. Total—71.

SOCIAL RELATIONS—Married 25; single 45; widows 1; widowers 0.

AGE—Under 1 year 12; from 1 to 2 years 13; from 2 to 5 years 8; from 5 to 10 years 2; from 15 to 20 years 3; from 20 to 30 years 5; from 30 to 40 years 7; from 40 to 50 years 8; from 50 to 60 years 7; from 60 to 70 years 2; from 70 to 80 years 3, from 80 to 90 years 1. Total—71.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—The following cases of infectious disease were reported during the week. Scarlet fever 12; typhoid fever 6; cerebro spinal fever 1; diptheria 2 and smallpox and varioloid 2. Total—23.

Allegheny City.

Health-officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports the death rate as follows: Typhoid fever 6; capillary bronchitis 3; scarlet fever 7; convulsions, pneumonia, 2; still born 3, and the following one each; Cerebro spinal meningitis, meningitis, unknow (2), scarlatina, asthma, consumption, phlitis-pulmonary, gastritis, dysentery, suicide, hydrocephalus, premature birth, hydropericardium, freezing, congestion of brain, whooping cough, marasmus, angina pectoris, softening of the brain, pleuro-pneumonia and inflammation of bowels. Total, forty-one; whites, thirty-eight; colored, three; male, twenty-four; female, seventeen.

ORTWEIN'S INSANITY.

His Examination Yesterday by Eminent Physicians—An Interview with Dr. Duffey—His Opinion of the Prisoner's Mental Condition—An Interesting Phrenological and Physiological Investigation.

Yesterday Dr. Duffey, an eminent surgeon of Philadelphia, accompanied by Drs. Walter and Cable, both very prominent in their professions in the city, paid a visit to Ernest Ortwein, the murderer, who is so soon to be executed. Marshall Swartzwelder, who assisted in defending Ortwein, also made one of the party. The visit was made for the purpose of gratifying a desire on the part of the medical men to make a phrenological and physiological examination of the prisoner. It was as thorough as possible under the circumstances, and all the gentlemen unite in saying that it was quite interesting in view of the discoveries made. Our reporter sought Dr. Duffey last evening, and had a long conversation with him concerning Ortwein. The Doctor is by all odds the most entertaining talker the writer ever listened to, and it would be a pleasure to our readers to reproduce all he said about the condemned man, but that is out of the question, as notes of the interview were not taken, and the reporter is obliged to rely altogether on his memory. However, the principal points brought out will be found below.

"That man Ortwein," said the Doctor, "has the most wonderful head I ever saw, and it has been my pleasure to make many examinations of such characters during my life. He is almost a complete animal and apparently devoid of all moral faculties. It can be seen at a glance that his passions are of the basest sort. His organs of secretiveness, caution, and acquisitiveness are abnormally large."

"How about amativeness?"

"That organ is prodigious, the base of the brain being unusually large and the muscles gather around it like unto those of a bullock. As for veneration I may say he has none at all. His skull in its formation is quite peculiar, and very thick, as will be discovered when it has been opened, and under it, on the right side, as a growth about the size of the butt end of a pigeon's egg. He says that in the streets of Wurtemberg, a number of years ago, he was thrown from a horse and alighted on his head with the hard street. That growth is doubtless the result of the fall. He also states that while serving in the army, he was sun struck."

"Well, Doctor, do you not think Ortwein was insane when he murdered the Hamnett family?"

"I would not like to answer that question until after I have made a more thorough examination, and that opportunity I did not today. There are so many comparatively insignificant things to be taken into consideration before arriving at a conclusion, that I would not be justified in saying now whether he was sane or not. I watched him narrowly during our examination, and his stolidity was remarkable. Not once did a gleam of intelligence shoot into his eye or an expression into his face. When I questioned closely, and in detailing his actions just previous to committing the murder, he said that after returning to Hammett's house, from his visit to Homestead, he went to bed, and that while there a sort of blue cloud or veil came over his eyes. I asked him if it was anything of a ghostly nature, but he repelled that idea. He said that after that spell came over him he remembered nothing more until the terrible crime was committed, and he was several miles from the house, when the mist cleared away from his mind and he recollected what he had done. I asked him if he had ever been subject to fits, for money and he said no, that he had $28 coming to him from Mr. Hamnett which he could have got whenever he wanted it. I next asked him if he had outraged Mr. Hamnett's eldest daughter and he answered in the negative. He said he thought he killed the boy Smith first." (Regarding this point another of the physicians who assisted in the examination, and who by the way is that Ortwein attempted to violate the little girl, who made an outcry, which was heard and responded to by the boy, who rushed in, and that Ortwein finding himself discovered killed the boy.) then prompted by his secretiveness, caution, and very large firmness he murdered the whole family to to conceal his crime. REP.)

"How about the motive that prompted Ortwein to commit the murder?"

"Ah! that is it. If we can find a motive it will be easy to determine the question of his sanity. If he had cut the throat of the horse upon which he rode from Homestead to Pittsburgh on the night of the 19th, murdering the family I would have no hesitation in pronouncing him insane. There are so many peculiarities about him that it is difficult to ascertain whether he is a free agent or not. Scarlet fever 12; typhoid fever 6; cerebro spinal fever 1; diptheria 2 and smallpox and variolaid 2. Total—23.

Allegheny City.

Health-officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports the death rate as follows: Typhoid fever 6; capillary bronchitis 3; scarlet fever 7; convulsions, pneumonia, 2; still born 3, and the following one each; Cerebro spinal meningitis, meningitis, unknow (2), scarlatina, asthma, consumption, phlitis-pulmonary, gastritis, dysentery, suicide, hydrocephalus, premature birth, hydropericardium, freezing, congestion of brain, whooping cough, marasmus, angina pectoris, softening of the brain, pleuro-pneumonia and inflammation of bowels. Total, forty-one; whites, thirty-eight; colored, three; male, twenty-four; female, seventeen.

THE ALLEGHENY TRUST COMPANY.

Condition of its Affairs—Meeting of the Stockholders Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon, in pursuance of the notices published, a large meeting of the Allegheny Trust Company, of Allegheny, was held in the rooms of the Young Men's Republican Club, on Federal street, for the purpose of hearing a report from the committee appointed at a previous meeting to examine into the affairs of the institution.

Shortly after four o'clock there being about a hundred and twenty-five stockholders present the meeting was called to order by Mr. James McBrier, on whose motion Mr. Arthur Hobson was called to the chair and Mr. C. C. Boyle to act as Secretary.

All persons not stockholders, or representatives of stockholders, were then requested to retire.

Mr. McBrier, who was recently elected President of the bank, then arose and stated that the committee and directors had been hard at work and had prepared the following statement of the liabilities and assets of the bank:

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors	$476,543 15
Bond and mortgages on bank property	17,000 00
Total	$492,543 15

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$ 1,190 64
Bills receivable	195,690 44
Bank property	50,000 00
Lease on the Sandusky street, occupied by Wm. Owens	5,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages on property of Z. Hosick	3,000 00
1st mortgage bonds on Montana Oil Co., the property of the 7th ward, Allegheny	13,000 00—$308,729 41
Deficit	$183,813 74

In submitting the statement, Mr. McBrier stated that it had been taken from the books of the bank, and it was likely that when they came to settle up and examine the pass books of the depositors, that the amount of deposits would be less than shown by this statement.

The committee further recommended that an assessment of 100 per cent. on the par value of the shares of stock be at once levied on the stockholders, 50 per cent. of which to be paid in before February 15, and the other 50 per cent. payable on the demand of the Directors. As the stock was divided into 2,500 shares at $100 each, this would bring in $225,000, which, with more than cover the amount of the deficit if each stockholder paid the full amount of the assessment of $100 on each share, but there are quite a number of the stockholders who will not be able to pay part of it and some not at all, as the stock was all they had. It is intended to pay to the depositors the first installment on February 15th.

After talking over the matter at considerable length, the recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted, and it was further agreed to allow the Board of Directors to settle up the affairs of the institution.

Mr. Reed, the former president and cashier of the bank, was not able to be present, but he has placed his entire property, which is valued at $300,000, in the hands of the directors, to secure the stockholders from any loss besides this. Mr. Reed was the heaviest stockholder in the bank. There are, however, some heavy mortgages on his property.

The Directors were authorized to thoroughly investigate the whole affairs of the institution, and to settle up all matters as rapidly as possible. To do this the directors request that all depositors take their pass-books to the bank as soon as possible, and leave them there to be compared with the books of the bank.

After talking over matters for some time the meeting adjourned.

SAVE MONEY.

Seasonable Dry Goods.

We offer for one week only, previous to stock taking, February 1st, our entire stock for cash at great reductions, for example:

$1 50	Table Damask at			$1 20
1 75	"	"	"	1 35
2 00	"	"	"	1 60
2 25	"	"	"	1 75
2 50	"	"	"	1 90
3 00	"	"	"	2 25
4-4	Lonsdale muslins at			12
"	Hill's muslins at			12
"	Print of the Loom at			12½
"	Wamsutta at			16

Corresponding reductions in all Dress Goods, in fact the entire stock offered as bargains to make room for spring goods.

J. R. HEARD & CO.,
No. 52 Sixth street, late St. Clair.

A Coke Fire.

Did you ever try to burn coke—that made by the gas works—in an open grate? If not, you ought to try it once and see how superior it is for a coal fire. It is very much cleaner, makes no smoke or soot or dust, as a coal fire does, and yet emits a heat twice as great as coal. The proper way to burn it is by using the blower (a piece of sheet iron made by any tinner for a few cents,) for three or four minutes and you will have such a fire that will make you sit as far away from the fire as the walls will admit. And yet the price is much less than coal—the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Gas Companies are now selling it at four cents per bushel in their yards, and delivering it for five cents per bushel—while coal costs you nine or ten cents. Where cheapness as well as cleanliness and comfort is much superior to coal. T. F.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Oscar F. Sheldon and Hiram Sheldon, partners as O. F. Sheldon & Co., of Crawford county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. Referred to Register Woodruff, of Erie.

Reese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, Crawford county. The assignee's report of the sale of bankrupts' personal property presented and filed subject to exception within ten days. The assignee also presented a statement of the condition of the estate.

John Horn, bankrupt, Allegheny city. The assignee presented a petition for leave to pay certain taxes due on bankrupt's property on Ohio street, and prayer granted.

Christ L. Graff, an alleged debtor, Pittsburgh. A further argument was had on the motion on the part of John Havey, a judgment creditor, to have the order rescinded confirming the composition made by the debtor with his creditors, Messrs. Johns, Watson and